Dimensions of Social Inclusion and Exclusion In Yukon

2010

Yukon
Health and Social Services

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Foreword

In April 2010, we committed to developing an evidence-based Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Strategy for Yukon. Since then, we have been working on obtaining data to inform the strategy. This report, one of several, the *Dimensions of Social Inclusion and Exclusion in Yukon, 2010*, provides a window into the conditions that cause social exclusion and poverty in Yukon. As a consequence, it gives us the information upon which to build our strategy.

We undertook the study not only to understand how people in our communities operate within society, but also as a way to measure how included our residents feel. To feel socially included means more than merely having our basic needs being met; it means that we have a sense of belonging to, and are valued members of, our community.

This report provides an in-depth look at the social indicators in our society. Being socially excluded and living in poverty translate as lacking assets and/or having unequal access to necessities such as money, health care, literacy, child care, housing, food and shelter. Experiencing discrimination and prejudice, or not feeling included in one's community, are other ways that social exclusion and poverty manifest themselves. This report examines these issues and provides us with rich insights into the social fabric of the Territory.

The *Dimensions of Social Inclusion and Exclusion in Yukon, 2010* report is an important step toward creating a better Yukon. The community members who participated in this exercise hoped the study would stimulate further questions and discussions, act as a catalyst for action and address the needs of Yukoners, so that everyone can feel engaged within their community.

Our vision for Yukon is for economic prosperity and self-sufficiency, and the feeling of well-being that comes with that. However, as a government, we are of the view that Yukoners are at our best when we include within that vision notions of a fair and just Yukon. While we celebrate and reward hard work, personal and corporate achievement and our many successes, at the same time we cannot turn a blind eye to the interests and concerns of our fellow Yukoners who are not doing well. As we think our way through the best strategies for accomplishing social inclusion, this document will form part of the evidence that will inform our deliberations.

Hon. Glenn Hart
Minister
Health and Social Services
December, 2010

Introduction

It has been suggested that although poverty divides us, social inclusion unites us. A society is diminished when people are denied access to all that it has to offer. In a working paper on social inclusion published in 2007, the authors, Heather Boushey, Shawn Fremstad, Rachel Gragg and Margy Waller, observed that, "Inclusion demands goals and policies that avoid separating us. Inclusion calls on us to strive for a nation in which everyone lives with purpose, dignity and satisfaction."

Citizens who feel socially included contribute positively to the sustainability of communities. Their mental health, physical health and enjoyment of life are vastly improved, and they have the capacity to participate in community-strengthening activities such as recreational sports, volunteering, and artistic endeavours. A community that fosters social inclusion reaps the benefits of its engaged citizens.

The information and analysis within this report provide us with invaluable, concrete evidence that social inclusion issues and support needs are varied and require a collaborative, fresh approach on the part of Government and NGO service providers. The information will help pave the way for future planning and the development of an effective and responsive Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Stuart Whitley, QC / c.r.
Deputy Minister
Health and Social Services
December, 2010

What is social inclusion?

Social inclusion describes how a society values all of its citizens, respects their differences, ensures everyone's basic needs are met, and welcomes and enables full participation in that society.

Using a social inclusion lens, we must consider whether people have ***access*** to society's assets. This includes access to necessities, such as:

- nutritious food
- suitable housing
- essential material goods
- health, medical care and addiction services

We also need to consider whether people have access to participatory activities, such as:

- employment
- education, including continuing education
- arts and cultural activities
- sports and recreation
- elections, consultations, and decision-making groups

Barriers to access can serve as a proxy for social exclusion, and in many cases, barriers are measurable. Barriers may exist in areas such as:

- literacy and numeracy skills
- availability of time
- scarcity of resources (such as affordable housing)
- proximity, remoteness and the availability of transportation
- communication infrastructure, such as phone and internet
- financial considerations
- health, wellness and disability
- social support
- stigma and discrimination

The concept of social inclusion is used broadly in a policy context by the European Union (*Social Indicators: the EU and Social Inclusion*, Atkinson et al., 2002).

> "In line with our pragmatic objective of contributing to the policy-making process, we simply accept here the use of the terms [social exclusion and social inclusion] as shorthand for a range of concerns considered to be important in setting the European social agenda. There is, we believe, broad agreement about the list of such concerns, which encompass poverty, deprivation, low educational qualifications, labour market disadvantage, joblessness, poor health, poor housing or homelessness, illiteracy and innumeracy, precariousness, and incapacity to participate in society." (Atkinson et al., 2002; p.3)

The Canadian Institute of Wellbeing uses the concept of social inclusion when considering community vitality, one of the eight domains of the Canadian Wellness Index. The Index, which is currently under development, is a multi-faceted measure of the well-being of Canadian society.

> "A social inclusion framework focuses attention on the differential life experiences of all citizens within a community and in so doing, highlights the need to remove barriers to equal participation, free from discrimination. A socially inclusive society is thus one that develops the talents and capacities of all members, promotes inclusive participation in all walks of life, actively combats individual and systemic discrimination, and provides valued recognition to groups such as ethno-racial communities." (*Community Vitality: A Report of the Institute of Wellbeing*, 2009; p. 29)

A socially inclusive society is therefore one which cultivates the skills and abilities of its citizens and communities, and works towards a goal of equal opportunity and freedom from discrimination.

A social inclusion indicator framework for Yukon

Social indicators consider the well-being of populations, rather than individuals. This is a useful approach for a variety of reasons. Firstly, a population-based approach enables programs and services to be tailored towards the broader needs of society. It allows policy-makers and analysts to identify broad areas of need, and to track changes over time. Secondly, the specific needs of sub-populations can readily be examined and addressed. Typical sub-populations used for the purpose of analysis include age categories, income brackets, sex, ethnicity and place of residence.

A social inclusion indicator framework for Yukon was developed in early 2010 by Yukon Government's Social Inclusion Interdepartmental Steering Committee. The Steering Committee includes representatives from many Yukon government departments, including Health and Social Services, Justice, Education, Community Services, the Women's Directorate and the Executive Council Office.

While there are countless potential indicators that could be used as part of a social inclusion framework, not all indicators would be available, highly relevant or easily understood in the Yukon context. We chose a limited number of representative indicators in each topic area. All of these indicators can be readily measured, consistently over a period of time, so that the well-being of Yukon society can be monitored over the longer term. Many of the same indicators are part of the Canadian Wellness Index indicator framework.

Some indicator data can be found in existing data sources, such as the national Census, the Labour Force Survey, and the Canadian Community Health Survey. Other information was collected in the summer of 2010 by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics in the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey.[1]

The Yukon social inclusion indicators are shaped around two broad categories: ***personal and community assets***, which serve as the keys to access and participation; and ***access to necessities and participation in society***, the end results of social inclusion.

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[1] The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey included a random sample of 927 Yukon residents age 18 and older, recruited through Random Digit Dialling, with randomized selection of an individual from each household. It also included a special sample of 195 Yukon residents who had no home phone. Population estimates were created, adjusting for place of residence (Whitehorse/outside Whitehorse), age category, gender and aboriginal self-identification.

Personal and community assets: The keys to access and participation

Personal assets

Personal assets include resources such as money, education, literacy, transportation, child care, and health and wellbeing. These assets are often the key to access to necessities, as well as full participation in the social world. Our set of indicators includes the following personal assets:

Money:

- ⇨ Income distribution, from Statistics Canada
- ⇨ Sources of income, from Statistics Canada
- ⇨ Incidence and persistence of low income, from Statistics Canada

Education:

- ⇨ High school completion rate, from the Census and Department of Education records
- ⇨ Participation in continuing education, from the Census
- ⇨ Anything preventing participating in continuing education if desired, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

Literacy:

- ⇨ Literacy and numeracy scores, from the International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey

Transportation:

- ⇨ Main forms of transportation used, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey
- ⇨ Transportation difficulties, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

Child care:

- ⇨ Access to child care, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey
- ⇨ Responsibility for child care in the family, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

Health and wellbeing:

- ⇨ Life expectancy at birth, from the Yukon Bureau of Statistics
- ⇨ Deaths due to unintentional injury, from Statistics Canada
- ⇨ Self-reported physical and mental health, from the Canadian Community Health Survey
- ⇨ Prevalence of obesity, from the Canadian Community Health Survey
- ⇨ Physical activity levels, from the Canadian Community Health Survey
- ⇨ Rates of activity-limiting disability, from the Canadian Community Health Survey
- ⇨ Smoking rate, from the Canadian Community Health Survey
- ⇨ Patterns of alcohol use, from the Canadian Community Health Survey
- ⇨ Alcohol and drug-related emergency room visits, from the Whitehorse General Hospital
- ⇨ Satisfaction with life, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

Community assets

Community assets include features such as proximity to essential goods and services, the place of employment, and arts and recreation facilities, as well as the accessibility of health care, community safety, and freedom from discrimination and prejudice. In addition, social support and a sense of community belonging are indicators of a healthy community.

Like personal assets, community assets can act as keys to access to necessities, and shortcomings in this area can result in social exclusion. Our indicator list includes the following:

Proximity and remoteness:

- Distance to a major urban centre
- Distance to basic services: food, gas, health care and education
- Distance to arts and recreation facilities
- Distance to work

Accessibility of health care:

- Access to health care, mental health services and addiction services, from the Canadian Community Health Survey and the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

Community safety:

- The crime rate, from Statistics Canada
- The Crime Severity Index, from Statistics Canada
- Perceptions of community safety, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

Freedom from discrimination and prejudice:

- Perception of exclusion, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey
- Feeling out of place, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

Social support and community belonging:

- Sense of community belonging, from the Canadian Community Health Survey
- Size of social networks, from the Canadian Community Health Survey
- Trust and confidence in the community, service agencies and institutions, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

Access to necessities and participation in society: The end results of social inclusion

Access to necessities

Necessities include the basics: nutritious food, essential material goods, and suitable housing. In an ideal society, everyone would have access to the basics. Our indicators are as follows.

Food and material goods:

- The Consumer Price Index and Spatial Price Index, which indicate increases in the cost of living and differences in the cost of goods and services between Whitehorse and other Yukon communities
- Measures of material deprivation, developed in Ontario and used in the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey
- Food security indicators, measured in the Canadian Community Health Survey and the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

Housing:

- Proportion of the population living in sub-standard housing, and those in core housing need, as defined by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, using data from the 2006 Census
- Proportion of the population spending 30 percent or more of their gross household income on their rent or mortgage, from the 2006 Census and the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey
- Having a feeling of choice in where one lives, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey
- Population without housing, from the Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Study

Participation in society

Looking beyond access to necessities, social inclusion can be measured via participation in employment, arts and recreation, and community activities, as well as civic engagement. We have used the following indicators of social participation:

Employment:

- the labour force participation rate, from Statistics Canada
- the unemployment rate, from Statistics Canada
- barriers to employment, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey
- volunteerism

Arts and recreation:

- participation in arts and cultural activities, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey
- participation in sports and recreation activities, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey
- membership in clubs and associations, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

Civic engagement:

- voter participation, from Elections data and the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey
- membership on Boards and Councils, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey
- participation in public consultations and advocacy activities, from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

How is Yukon doing?
Part 1: Personal Assets

Personal assets are often the key to access to necessities, as well as full participation in the social world. In this section, we look at personal assets including money, education, literacy, transportation, child care, and health and wellbeing.

Money

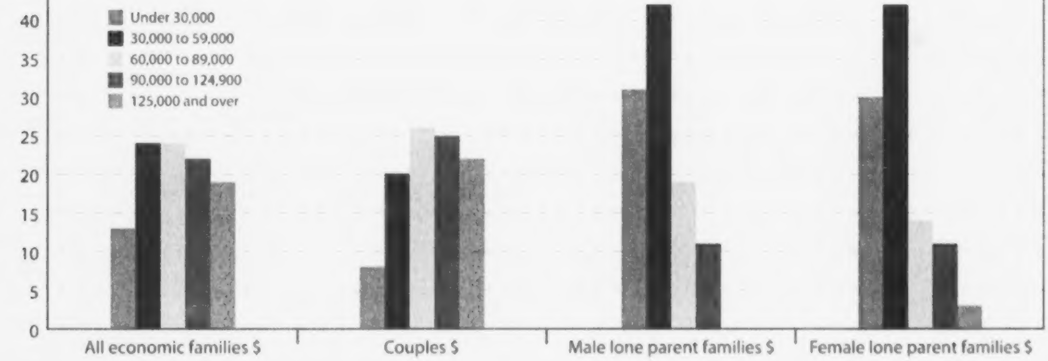
Very often, money is the key to accessing necessities as well as participating in social activities. Here, we look at income distribution, sources of income and low-income households.

a. Income distribution

When thinking of access, we tend to think of the resources available to the household, rather than the individual. The 2006 Census enables us to look at household income (for the 2005 tax year) by family type.

Altogether, in 2005, approximately 13 percent of Yukon families were living on less than $30,000 a year, before taxes. This included eight percent of couples, 31 percent of male lone-parent families and 30 percent of female lone-parent families. Not surprisingly, higher incomes were more common among couples, who have the opportunity to earn two incomes.

Percentage of Yukon families in each income bracket, 2005 (from the 2006 Census)



For details, see Appendix 1.

Education is closely tied to income. As education levels rise, so does personal income. There are gender disparities, however, with males enjoying a higher median income than females in all education brackets.

Median after-tax personal income (2005) for Yukon by highest certificate, diploma or degree[2] 2006 Census

	Median after-tax income ($)	
	Males	**Females**
No certificate, diploma or degree	17,369	14,258
High school certificate or equivalent	25,571	21,737
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	31,469	25,889
College or other non-university certificate or diploma	35,366	32,074
University certificate, diploma or degree	52,797	40,249
Total	**30,305**	**26,982**

b. Sources of income

Employment and self-employment are the primary sources of income for Yukon families. The 2006 Census provided us with information on the sources of income individuals and families relied upon during the 2005 tax year.

Of the 8,295 economic families with income in 2005, 8,030 (97 percent) had some market income (from employment, investment, and other personal sources). Meanwhile, 6,480 economic families (78 percent) had some income from government transfer payments, such as old age security, Canada Pension Plan, child benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, or other government sources (such as Social Assistance).

Source of Income for Economic Families, 2005

	Total	Couple families	Male lone parent families	Female lone parent families
Economic families with income	8,295	6,505	410	1,210
With market income	8,030	6,375	365	1,120
With employment income	7,730	6,140	360	1,065
With wages and salaries	7,465	5,905	355	1,045
With self-employment income	1,965	1,780	-	-
With investment income	2,915	2,505	-	280
With retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities	860	730	-	-
With other money income	1,990	1,540	-	365
With government transfer payments	6,480	4,765	390	1,185
With Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplement	860	700	-	-
With Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits	1,335	1,095	-	-
With child benefits	3,460	2,220	290	915
With Employment Insurance benefits	1,910	1,595	-	-
With other income from government sources	3,800	2,465	295	900

Source: Statistics Canada, 97-563-XCB2006027[3]

[2,3] Yukon Bureau of Statistics report. Income and Earnings, Census 2006. Information Sheet #C06-11.

Statistics Canada has released newer information on sources of income for individuals, from the 2008 tax year. The economic dependency ratio[4] in relation to government transfers was:

- ⇨ For all of Canada, 15.5
- ⇨ For Canadian men, 10.4
- ⇨ For Canadian women, 24
- ⇨ For Yukon, 10.6
- ⇨ For Yukon men, 8.8
- ⇨ For Yukon women, 12.8

The following table provides income dependency information for Yukon tax-filers in 2008. In that year, 2,950 Yukon tax-filers had received employment insurance, and 1590 individuals had received social assistance.

Women were more likely than men to have received the Canada Child Tax Benefit, whereas men were more likely than women to have received Worker's Compensation.

Economic dependency profile, 2008, Yukon

Type of income	**Number of individuals**
Employment Income	20,880
Males	10,580
Females	10,290
Government Transfers	13,750
Males	6,260
Females	7,490
Employment Insurance	2,950
Males	1,550
Females	1,400
GST Credit	6,710
Males	3,310
Females	3,400
Canada Child Tax Benefit	3,590
Males	440
Females	3,160
Old Age Security/Net Federal Supplements	2,520
Males	1,290
Females	1,230
Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan	3,620
Males	1,810
Females	1,800
Workers Compensation	780
Males	530
Females	240
Social Assistance	1,590
Males	790
Females	800

Source: Statistics Canada

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[4] The income dependency ratio is the sum of transfer dollars received as benefits in a given area, compared to every $100 of employment income for that same area. For example, where a table shows an Employment Insurance (EI) dependency ratio of 4.69, it means that $4.69 in EI benefits was received for every $100 of employment income for the area.

c. Low income households

A popular way of estimating the number of low-income households in a community or population is to use Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs). LICOs are Statistics Canada's most widely recognized approach to estimating low income cut-offs.

The LICO is an income threshold below which families devote 20 percent more of their income on food, clothing and shelter than the average family of the same size. This table is based on after-tax household income. Statistics Canada is not able to calculate LICOs that are specific to Yukon.

For this report, we have used income and family size information from the 2006 Census, and applied it to the national LICOs for communities with less than 30,000 people. The cost of living in Yukon is not identical to what is seen nationally, so these numbers are a rough estimate of the true number of Yukon households living in poverty. The LICOs used for this report are as follows:

2005 after-tax LICOs, for urban areas with less than 30,000 people

Size of family unit	After-tax household income, 2005
1 person	12,899
2 people	15,700
3 people	19,548
4 people	24,388
5 people	27,772
6 people	30,799
7 or more people	33,827

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 75F0002M

The following table provides a useful comparison for identifying family types that are more likely than others to experience severe poverty. Lone-parent families stand out, as they are more likely to be in severe poverty than other Yukon families.

Yukon households living below the low-income cutoff (LICO) in 2005

	Total households	Economic families in low income	
		Number	Percent
Total — All economic families	8,300	360	4.3%
Couple economic families	6,510	205	3.1%
Couples only	2,900	105	3.6%
Couples with children	3,300	100	3.0%
Couples with other relatives	305	10	3.3%
Lone-parent economic families	1,620	150	9.3%
Male lone-parent families	390	35	9.0%
Female lone-parent families	1,100	115	10.5%
Other economic families	170	0	0.0%

Source: 2006 Census

Education

Education is a valuable personal asset which facilitates access to things such as employment, greater income opportunities (as seen in the above section), and further education or training. Here, we look at several education measures, including high school completion, continuing education and barriers to continuing education.

a. High school completion/graduation rates

Graduation rates, a measure of student success, can be estimated by dividing the number of persons who graduate in any given year by the number of graduation-age individuals in the territory. In 2009, there were 492 Yukon residents of graduation age, and 303 graduates, for an estimated graduation rate of 62 percent. While this is an imperfect measure of the graduation rate, the Department of Education is currently investing in a cohort measure that will produce more accurate results within the next few years.

The 2006 Census found that 18 percent of the Yukon population age 25 and older had no certificate, diploma or degree (i.e., less than a high school education), as compared with 21 percent of all Canadians in the same age category.

There were marked differences between the aboriginal and non-aboriginal populations. While 37 percent of the aboriginal population age 25 and older had no certificate, diploma or degree (for both Yukon and Canada), 13 percent of the Yukon non-aboriginal population and 20 percent of the non-aboriginal Canadian population had less than a high school education. While the educational attainment of the non-aboriginal population appears to be better in Yukon than what is seen nationally, the disparity between aboriginal and non-aboriginal people is much greater in Yukon.

There were also some differences between men's and women's educational attainment. Of Yukon men over age 25, 20 percent had no certificate, diploma or degree, as compared with 16 percent of Yukon women. In Yukon, aboriginal males fared the worst, as 41 percent had no certificate, diploma or degree, as compared to 34 percent of aboriginal females.

For detailed information, see Appendix 2.

b. Participation in continuing education

The 2006 Census found that, the rate of post-secondary education attainment was slightly higher in the Yukon population age 25 and older, as compared with the national rate. In Yukon, 61 percent of adults age 25 and older had an apprenticeship, trades, college or university certificate, diploma or degree, as compared with 56 percent of Canadians in the same age group.

Apprenticeship and trades certificates and diplomas were more common among men, while college and university diplomas and degrees were more common among women. While the rates of apprenticeship, trades and college certificates and diplomas were similar in the aboriginal and non-aboriginal populations, university certificates, diplomas and degrees were far more common in the non-aboriginal population.

See Appendix 2 for more information.

c. Barriers to continuing education

Continuing education can contribute to personal growth and development, while opening the door to new employment opportunities. The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey found that approximately 34 percent of the adult population saw obstacles which prevented them from returning to school. These obstacles included:

- Finances (18 percent)
- Child care obligations (5 percent)
- A lack of education opportunities in the home community (3 percent)
- A variety of other concerns such as age, poor health, and lack of time

Women were more likely than men to perceive obstacles to returning to school. Also, younger people were more likely than older people to perceive barriers to continuing education. Other strongly affected groups included people from lower-income households, people whose annual household income included social assistance and single parents.

For detailed information, see Appendix 3.

Literacy

Literacy and numeracy are essential skills for full participation in today's society.

The International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey conducted in 2003 found that Yukon had the highest average prose literacy scores of all the provinces and territories. On a five-point prose literacy scale, with level 1 at the bottom of the scale, level 3 is considered to be the threshold level for coping with modern societal skill demands. An estimated 67 percent of Yukon residents aged 16 and over were at level 3 or higher in prose literacy, as compared to 55 percent of all Canadians in the same age group. Similarly, 57 percent of Yukon residents aged 16 and over were at level 3 or higher for numeracy skills, as compared to about 45 percent of all Canadians.

Though these results reflect well on the literacy and numeracy skills of Yukon residents as compared with Canadians as a whole, an estimated third of the Yukon population (33 percent) aged 16 or over were at level 1 or 2 in prose literacy, while 43 percent were at level 1 or 2 in numeracy. This is indicative of an ongoing need to invest in literacy programs and continue monitoring the skills of the population.

Transportation

It is difficult to participate fully in society when one lacks transportation. Here, we look at the forms of transportation used by Yukon residents, as well as identifying some groups that are most strongly affected by transportation difficulties.

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey collected information on the styles of transportation relied upon by Yukon households to get to and from work and school, and for shopping, visiting, or running errands. The categories were not exclusive; a single household may rely upon multiple forms of transportation.

Approximately 80 percent of Yukon adults live in households which use a car or truck to get to and from work or school in the warmer months (83 percent in colder months). Motor vehicle usage was lower in communities outside Whitehorse (74 percent in warmer months, and 78 percent in colder months).

Meanwhile, approximately 21 percent of Yukon adults live in households where someone walks to work or school in warmer months (17 percent in Whitehorse and 32 percent in other Yukon communities). This drops by several percentage points in the colder months.

The third most common form of transportation to and from work or school in summer was the bicycle, which is used in the households of 14 percent of Yukon adults (13 percent in Whitehorse and 16 percent in the other communities). In winter, bicycle usage drops to two percent of Yukon adult's households.

In summer, the city bus system is used in the households of 11 percent of Whitehorse adults commuting to work or school; this rises to 13 percent in winter.

Transportation difficulties can get in the way of work, school and participation in other activities. The Social Inclusion Household Survey found that transportation difficulties were much more common in some socio-economic groups than others.

Women were almost twice as likely as men to have missed appointments, family or community events, or social gatherings in the past 12 months because they didn't have transportation. Other factors were even more strongly linked with transportation difficulties. Those who self-identified as aboriginal, those who were single, separated, divorced or widowed, single parents, and those with less than high school education were also much more likely than others to have missed an outing because of a lack of transportation. Lower income households were also disproportionately affected, as were households which relied in part on social assistance for their income.

For details, see Appendix 4.

Child care

For families with young children, the availability and affordability of child care is essential. Without child care, many people could not find employment, nor could they participate in some community activities.

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey included a set of questions on child care. The questions were asked of all respondents who had children under age 14 living in their households.

The survey found that 45 percent of Yukon parents living with children under age 14 relied on a parent or caregiver to stay at home full time to care for their children. In most cases, this was the child's mother (72 percent). Meanwhile, 30 percent of parents relied on a parent or caregiver working reduced hours to care for their children. Again, it was usually the child's mother (73 percent), sometimes the father (12 percent), and sometimes both the mother and father (10 percent). Sometimes, someone else, such as an extended family member, worked reduced hours in order to care for the children (five percent).

Many parents said they had difficulties accessing reliable, affordable child care. While 31 percent of parents said it was hard for them to find reliable child care, 28 percent had difficulty finding affordable child care. These challenges were more common among single parents and residents of communities outside Whitehorse.

For details, see Appendix 5.

Health and wellbeing

As a personal asset, one's health and well-being is a key to social participation. Poor health can result in lost work opportunities, income, and recreation opportunities, as well as impacting quality of life. Here, we look at a diverse series of measures related to health and well-being, including life expectancy, physical health, mental health, obesity, physical activity, activity-limiting disability, smoking, patterns of alcohol use, emergency care for alcohol and drug related issues, and satisfaction with life.

a. Life expectancy at birth

For Yukon residents, in 2006, life expectancy at birth was 75.7 years (74.0 years for males and 77.7 years for females). Aboriginal males had an average of 8.8 years less life expectancy than non-aboriginal males. Aboriginal females' life expectancy was 7.3 years less than non-aboriginal females.[5]

Nationally, the life expectancy at birth was 80.7 years for 2005–2007 (78.3 for males and 83.0 for females).[6]

b. Deaths due to unintentional injury

Every year, Statistics Canada releases information on the ten leading causes of death of Canadians, by province and territory. For Yukon residents, the age-standardized rate for accidental death is usually around three times higher than the national rate.

In 2005, the age-standardized rate of accidental death was 25.6 per 100,000 population for Canada, and 80.6 per 100,000 population for Yukon. The rates were similar in 2006, at 25.3 for Canada and 86.2 for Yukon.

Yukon males are usually disproportionately affected. In 2005, the age-standardized rates of accidental death for every 100,000 population were:

- ⇨ 129.3 for Yukon males,
- ⇨ 35.6 for Canadian males,
- ⇨ 30.1 for Yukon females,
- ⇨ 16.5 for Canadian females.

Yukon's relatively small population can result in wide variations in mortality statistics from year to year. 2006 was an unusual year, as the rate was atypically high for Yukon females. The rates were as follows:

- ⇨ 80.8 for Yukon males,
- ⇨ 34.5 for Canadian males,
- ⇨ 88.6 for Yukon females,
- ⇨ 16.7 for Canadian females.

For more information on the leading causes of death in 2005, and 2006, see Appendix 6.

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[5] Yukon Bureau of Statistics. Life expectancy in the Yukon, 2006.

[6] www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/100223/t100223a1-eng.htm

c. Self-reported physical health

In 2007/08, the Canadian Community Health Survey found that approximately 11 percent of Yukon residents rated their physical health as fair to poor. The remainder said their health was good, very good, or excellent. This was very similar to the national results.

In Yukon, as well as nationally, self-rated health was related to education, household income, and age. An estimated 19 percent of Yukon residents with a high school education or less rated their health as fair to poor, as compared to eight percent of those with some post-secondary education. A similar pattern was seen nationally.

Twenty-three percent of Yukon residents living in low-income households (under $30,000 annual income) rated their health as fair or poor. This was significantly higher than those in wealthier households, with 10 percent of those in the $30,000–$59,999 household income range and only six percent of those in households earning over $60,000 rating their health as fair to poor.

Generally speaking, women were slightly more likely than men to rate their health as fair to poor, though the difference was not significant. Also, older people were more likely than younger people to rate their health as fair or poor.

d. Self-reported mental health

In 2007/08, the Canadian Community Health Survey found that approximately six percent of Yukon residents rated their mental health as fair to poor. The remainder said their health was good (21 percent), very good (38 percent), or excellent (35 percent). Nationally, the results were very similar; five percent of Canadian residents rated their mental health as fair to poor.

Self-rated mental health was related to education and household income, and it was slightly influenced by gender. An estimated 10 percent of Yukon residents with a high school education or less rated their mental health as fair to poor, as compared to four percent of those with some post-secondary education. A similar pattern was seen nationally, with seven percent of those with high school or less and four percent of those with some post-secondary education rating their mental health as fair to poor. Nationally, the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Eleven percent of Yukon residents living in low-income households (under $30,000 annual income) rated their mental health as fair or poor. This was significantly higher than those in wealthier households, with five percent of those in the $30,000–$59,999 household income range and only four percent of those in households earning over $60,000 rating their mental health as fair to poor. Again, a similar pattern was seen nationally.

Women were slightly more likely than men to rate their mental health as fair to poor. Seven percent of Yukon women and four percent of Yukon men rated their mental health as fair to poor. Nationally, the gap was smaller, and the difference was not significant.

e. Prevalence of obesity

An individual's bodily weight is impacted by nutrition, physical activity, and those social determinants of health (such and income and food security) which affect one's ability to eat healthy foods and get adequate exercise. Meanwhile, bodily weight is itself a health determinant, as those who are an unhealthy weight are more susceptible to developing chronic diseases or being injured.

A standard measure of weight and health is the Body Mass Index (BMI), which takes into account both weight and height. It is calculated by dividing a person's weight in kilograms by the square of their height in metres (kg/m^2). It is an imperfect measure, as it is a more adequate proxy for weight status among working-age adults than for children or seniors, and it can incorrectly identify excess weight in very athletic, muscular individuals. Nonetheless, it is a useful standard measure for comparing the weight-related health of populations.

The Canadian Community Health Survey collects height and weight information from survey participants, allowing Statistics Canada's analysts to calculate BMI. For adults 18 years and older in 2007/08, the survey found that an estimated 45 percent of the Yukon adult population were in the normal weight range, 30 percent were somewhat overweight and 22 percent were obese. National estimates were as follows: 46 percent normal, 34 percent overweight, and 17 percent obese.

There were some notable gender differences. In Yukon, 50 percent of women were in the normal weight range, compared with 41 percent of men. More men (37 percent) than women (22 percent) were overweight, and similar numbers of men (21 percent) and women (24 percent) were obese. Yukon's obesity rates were slightly higher than the national rates, where 18 percent of men and 16 percent of women were obese.

While there were no clear trends between BMI and socio-economic variables, there was a relationship between level of education and healthy weights. In Yukon, an estimated 37 percent of individuals over 18 years of age who had a high school education or less were in the normal weight category, as compared to 47 percent of those with some post-secondary education. Nationally, 41 percent of the adult population with a high school education or less were in the normal weight category, versus 47 percent of those with some post-secondary education. This finding was significant for Canada (95 percent confidence level).

f. Physical activity

Regular physical activity is a key element of health promotion. It enhances physical and mental health, as well as reducing the risk of developing a chronic illness. In addition, physical activity can alleviate existing chronic conditions by improving overall health.

In 2007/08, the Canadian Community Health Survey found that an estimated 55 percent of Yukon residents 12 years and older were found to be physically active or moderately active based on their self-reported level of participation in leisure activities such as sports, walking or gardening. The remaining 45 percent of Yukon residents were inactive. By comparison, 51 percent of Canadians were active or moderately active and 49 percent were inactive.

Physical activity varies with gender, age, income, educational attainment, and place of residence. The rates for physical activity were slightly higher for Yukon males than females, as 59 percent of males and 52 percent of females were active to moderately active. Generally speaking, younger people are more likely to be physically active than those who are older. The highest rate of physical activity is for Yukon youth aged 12–17, of whom 90 percent were active to moderately active. In contrast, an estimated 57 percent of adults aged 18–34, 51 percent of adults 35–64, and 36 percent of seniors were active to moderately active. Similar patterns were seen nationally.

Household income and education were also strongly related to physical activity. An estimated 44 percent of those with the lowest annual household income levels ($0–29,999) were active or moderately active, in contrast to 55 percent of middle income households ($30,000–59,999) and 59 percent of high income households ($60,000 and up). Only an estimated 39 percent of Yukon residents with a high school education or less were active to moderately active, compared to 57 percent of those with some post-secondary education. Again, similar patterns were seen nationally, and the results were significant at the national level (95 percent confidence level).

g. Rates of activity limiting disability

Approximately a quarter of the Yukon population over age 12 has difficulty with some activities, such as hearing, seeing, communicating, walking, climbing stairs, bending, learning and so forth. Their participation and activities are limited because of a physical or mental limitation or health problem. The 2007/08 Canadian Community Health Survey found that an estimated 73 percent of Yukon residents aged 12 and older 'never' face such limitations, while 16 percent 'sometimes' have difficulties, and an additional 11 percent of individuals 'often' have such difficulties. These estimates were quite similar to the national figures. There were gender differences, with males faring slightly better than females.

Not surprisingly, age is strongly associated with participation and activity limitation. As many disabilities are long-lasting or permanent, the disability prevalence rate is higher in older populations. While an estimated 85 percent of Yukon youth and young adults (ages 12–34) said they 'never' had difficulty with activities, this proportion dropped to 65 percent of mature adults and seniors (ages 35 and older). And while only five percent of youths and young adults were 'often' impacted by a reduction in activities, 15 percent of mature adults and seniors fell into this category. These differences were significant (95 percent confidence level), and a similar pattern was seen nationally.

Another factor associated with participation and activity limitation is household income. An estimated 27 percent of Yukon residents from lower income homes ($29,999 or less) said they were 'often' affected by a reduction in activity, compared with 14 percent of those from mid-income households ($30,000–59,999) and seven percent of those from high-income households ($60,000 and up). There are likely multiple reasons for this association, including the overall poorer health status of lower-income residents, and reduced work opportunities for those who suffer from physical or mental disabilities.

Education was also related to participation and activity limitation. While an estimated 20 percent of Yukon residents said they 'often' experienced limitations, this applied to only nine percent of those with some post-secondary education. Fifty-seven percent of those with a high school education or less said they were 'never' limited in their participation and activities, as compared with 77 percent of those with some post-secondary education. These differences were significant (95 percent confidence level), and a similar pattern was seen nationally.

h. Smoking rate

While there has been a long-term trend of declining smoking rates in the territory, the smoking rate in the territory has been consistently higher than the national rate. In 2007/08, the Canadian Community Health Survey found that an estimated 27 percent of Yukon residents were current daily smokers, compared to 17 percent of Canadians. Income and education were strongly associated with smoking behaviour.

In Yukon, 42 percent of those aged 12 and older from low-income households (below $30,000 a year) were daily smokers, as compared to only 19 percent of those from high income households (earning $60,000 a year or more).

While approximately 42 percent of those with a high school education or less were daily smokers, 22 percent of those with some post-secondary education were smokers. Similar patterns were seen nationally, though the smoking rate for Yukon residents was higher than the national rate in all the categories we examined.

i. Patterns of alcohol use

The Canadian Community Health Survey collects information on frequency and intensity of alcohol consumption. In 2007/08, regular drinkers, those who reported drinking alcohol once a month or more, represented approximately 62 percent of Yukon's population ages 12 and over. Fifteen percent were occasional drinkers (consuming alcoholic beverages less than once per month), and 23 percent had not consumed alcohol in the past 12 months. These results were almost identical to the national estimates.

Given the high cost of alcoholic beverages, it is not surprising that income is an important determinant of regular drinking. A larger proportion of individuals from high-income households were regular drinkers. Regular drinkers included:

- 67 percent of those in Yukon households earning $60,000 and up
- 59 percent of those in the $30,000–59,999 range
- 53 percent of those in the $0–29,999 range

A similar pattern was seen nationally, where the differences were significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Drinking rates of urban and rural Yukon residents were similar, whereas those with some post-secondary education were slightly more likely to be regular drinkers (64 percent) than those with a high school education or less (59 percent). This was observed nationally as well, where the differences were significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Yukon residents were more likely to be frequent, heavy drinkers when compared with the national estimates. In Yukon:

- 54 percent of the population age 12 and older never had five drinks or more at one time in the past year
- 27 percent did so once a month at most
- 19 percent drank heavily more than once a month

Nationally:

- 64 percent never had five drinks or more at one time in the past year
- 25 percent did so once a month at most
- 12 percent drank heavily more than once a month

There is some variation by gender, with a larger estimated proportion of Yukon males (70 percent) being regular drinkers than females (54 percent). Also, more Yukon males (24 percent) than females (15 percent) were frequent, heavy drinkers. A similar pattern was seen nationally.

j. Emergency care for drug and alcohol related health issues

The emergency room at Whitehorse General Hospital treats many patients for alcohol or illicit drug-related health emergencies. The hospital has used the National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS) of the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) to collate emergency room data since 2005 and there are five years of data currently available.

In 2005, visits to the Whitehorse General Hospital emergency room for which alcohol was the reason for the visit (most responsible diagnosis) made up 2.8 percent of all emergency room visits (698 visits by 279 individuals, 61 percent of whom were male). In 2009, this had risen to 4.1 percent of all emergency room visits (1050 visits by 307 individuals, of whom 60 percent were male).

In 2005, alcohol was identified on patient charts in 5.2 percent of all emergency room visits (1290 visits by 598 individuals, 62 percent of whom were male). By 2009, this had crept up to 7.6 percent of all emergency room visits (1956 visits by 685 individuals, 63 percent of whom were male).

In contrast to alcohol, there was a decline in drug-related emergency room visits between 2005 and 2009.

In 2005, visits to the emergency room for which illicit drugs were the reason for the visit (most responsible diagnosis) made up 0.8 percent of all emergency room visits (196 visits by 129 individuals, 51 percent of whom were male). In 2009, this had dropped slightly to 0.6 percent of all emergency room visits (149 visits by 114 individuals, of whom 45 percent were male).

In 2005, illicit drugs were identified on patient charts in 1.6 percent of all emergency room visits (400 visits by 237 individuals, 56 percent of whom were male). By 2009, this had dropped to 1.1 percent of all emergency room visits (275 visits by 194 individuals, 49 percent of whom were male).

k. Satisfaction with life

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey included a set of nine questions about people's satisfaction with various aspects of their lives:

- Job or main activity
- Leisure activities
- Financial situation
- Themselves
- The way their body looks
- Relationships with family members
- Relationships with friends
- Housing
- Neighbourhood

Most people said they were 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with most of these things. An estimated nine percent of the Yukon adult population said they were satisfied with fewer than four of the nine items. There were some differences between people from different socio-economic sub-groups. Most strikingly, 35 percent of those whose household income included social assistance were neutral or dissatisfied with at least six of the nine items, as compared with five percent of those whose household income did not include social assistance.

For details, see Appendix 7.

How is Yukon doing?
Part 2: Community Assets

Like personal assets, community assets can act as keys to access to necessities, and shortcomings in this area can result in social exclusion. In this section, we examine community assets such as proximity to services, accessibility of health care, community safety, freedom from discrimination and prejudice, social support, community belonging, and trust and confidence in the community and social institutions.

Proximity and remoteness

In a vast region like Yukon, which has numerous small communities and only one sizeable urban centre, remote living can be a significant factor affecting people access to goods, services and participatory activities. Here, we look at the distance people commute to work, the distance people must travel to reach an urban centre (Whitehorse), and the distance to basic services such as food, gas stations, health care centres, recreation facilities, and schools.

a. Distance to work

The 2006 Census gathered information on the distance people commuted to work. The median commuting distance for Yukon workers was 3.9 km, as compared with 7.6 km for all Canadians. Commuting distances for Yukon workers were as follows:

Less than 5 km	61%
5 to 9.9 km	17%
10 to 14.9 km	5%
15 to 24.9 km	7%
25 km or more	11%

b. Distance to an urban centre

As Whitehorse is the only sizeable urban centre in the territory, many Yukon residents must travel to Whitehorse to obtain some goods and services. This travel requirement drives up the real cost of obtaining those goods and services. The impact is greatest for those communities which are farthest away from Whitehorse, when we consider the cost of owning and maintaining a vehicle, as well as cost of fuel for the trip.

All communities with the exception of Old Crow can reach Whitehorse by road.

Distance by road to Whitehorse (km)[7]	
Beaver Creek	457
Burwash Landing	284
Carcross	74
Carmacks	175
Dawson City	536
Destruction Bay	267
Faro	356
Haines Junction	158
Marsh Lake	54
Mayo	407
Pelly Crossing	284
Ross River	360
Tagish	101
Teslin	183
Watson Lake	454

c. Distance to basic services

Most Yukon communities have at least a rudimentary food store, a gas station, an elementary school and a health care centre. However, some communities lack basic services, which means the people living in those communities must travel to obtain the goods and services that they need. Also, only three Yukon communities have high schools: Dawson City, Watson Lake and Whitehorse. In addition, a small number of people (fewer than 100 in total) live in a handful of tiny communities that are scattered across the territory: for example Champagne, Elsa, Johnson's Crossing, Keno City, Stewart Crossing, and Swift River.

When considering all Yukon communities with a population of 40 or more people, those affected by distance from basic services are as follows:

Residents of Yukon communities without basic services

	Population more than 50 km from service		Population more than 100 km from service	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population with no food store in community	603	1.7	149	0.4
Population with no gas station in community[8]	867	2.5	0	0.0
Population with no health centre in community	555	1.6	101	0.3
Population with no elementary school in community	454	1.3	0	0.0
Population with no high school in community	5015	14.4	4561	13.1
Population with no recreation centre in community	925	2.7	495	1.4

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[7] Most distances were compiled by Sébastien Markley for the 2010 Yukon Bureau of Statistics report, 'The cost of a nutritious food basket taking into account road travel for a four-person Yukon family.' The remainder were calculated using Google maps.

[8] This includes Burwash Landing, where the gas station is only open in summer, and Faro, where a gas station will be opening soon.

While a small proportion of the population is affected by the absence of basic services in their communities, it is the lack of a high school in most Yukon communities which affects the greatest part of the population.

For more information, see Appendix 8.

Accessibility of health care

Access to health care services may be impeded by one's distance from those services. However, other barriers may exist, such as difficulties in getting an appointment, or a reluctance to seek needed care. Here, we look at a set of seven indicators related to the accessibility of health care, including: having a regular health care provider, barriers to accessing care, difficulty obtaining immediate care, satisfaction with the health care system, and in relation to mental health and addiction services: availability of services, knowing how to access those services and barriers to accessing services.

a. Has a regular health care provider

Having a regular health care provider can provide benefits such as consistency of care, better access to care, and the establishment of trust and good rapport between care providers and their patients.

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey found that an estimated 84 percent of the adult population has a regular family doctor. Younger people are less likely to have a family doctor than older people, as are individuals from lower income. Whitehorse residents are more likely to have a family doctor than residents of other Yukon communities, where there may be no resident doctor, or services may be provided by rotating physicians. These communities rely in part on the nursing staff at the health centres.

Of those who have no family doctor, many said it was because they haven't needed a doctor recently, they prefer to use a walk-in clinic, they can't find a doctor who is taking new patients, or there are no doctors in their home community.

For details, see Appendix 9.

b. Barriers to accessing health care

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey asked whether there was anything preventing the respondent or a household member from getting health care, if needed. Only seven percent of the adult population identified a potential problem in getting health care. However, the proportion was higher for women, aboriginal people, single parents, those living outside Whitehorse, and those whose household income included social assistance.

The main reason people said they would have problems accessing health care was a lack of services in the home community. Transportation problems, travel requirement issues, expense and wait times were also identified as concerns. Other problems were identified by a small number of people, such as feeling judged or disregarded by health care providers, poor past experiences and feeling that health care providers would not be able to help. These sorts of concerns, while not widespread, can create substantial barriers to health care access for the affected individuals.

For more information, see Appendix 10.

c. Difficulty obtaining immediate care

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey asked whether the respondents or family members who live with them had needed medical care in the past year.

In all, an estimated 71 percent of the Yukon adult population had either needed care, or someone in their household had needed care. Of those who needed care, approximately 17 percent said they had difficulties getting the care they needed. Difficulties obtaining care were more commonly noted among people whose household income included social assistance, single parents, those who lived outside Whitehorse and aboriginal people.

The most common difficulty noted was the wait to get an appointment to see a family doctor, nurse or specialist. They felt that the wait was too long. Some had difficulty contacting a doctor or nurse, while others had trouble getting an appointment with nurse, family doctor or specialist. Many said they had difficulty getting a referral to see a specialist. Others cited transportation difficulties, medical travel issues, and associated expenses.

For more information, see Appendix 11.

d. Satisfaction with the health care system

In the 2007 and 2008 Canadian Community Health Survey, Yukon residents participated in an optional survey module about their satisfaction with the availability and quality of health care in the territory, and in their home communities.

An estimated 70 percent of the population was satisfied with the ***availability*** of health care in the territory, and 68 percent of the population was satisfied with the availability of health care in the community. Satisfaction rates were highest among those with a lower household income (under $30,000), and males were more likely to say they were satisfied than females, though these differences were not statistically significant.

Whitehorse and non-Whitehorse residents were equally satisfied with the availability of health care in the territory, though when it came to health care in the community, rural residents had a slightly lower (though not significant) satisfaction rate than those living in Whitehorse. By age cohort, the lowest satisfaction rates were among adults between the ages of 35 and 64.

Yukon residents' satisfaction with the quality of health care was higher, with an estimated 81 percent satisfied with the quality of care in both the territory and the community. Again, males where slightly more likely than females to be satisfied, and Whitehorse residents were more likely to be satisfied than rural residents, though these differences were not statistically significant. By age group, adults between 35 and 64 years of age had the lowest satisfaction rates.

e. Availability of mental health and addiction services

Mental health outpatient services are provided by the Department of Health and Social Services. Mental Health Services' clinical staff provide consultations and referrals as well as assessment and treatment of diagnosable mental health conditions in children, adolescents and adults.

Mental Health Services are centralized in Whitehorse, with satellite offices in Dawson City and Haines Junction until March 31, 2011. The satellite offices have focused on providing nursing assessments and treatment plans for individuals with a serious mental illness in all rural Yukon communities, and professional and community education about serious mental illness. Starting April 1, 2011, assessments of individuals with a serious mental illness in rural Yukon will be provided by an itinerant nurse based in Whitehorse.

Mental Health Support Workers are hired in rural Yukon communities to provide support to individuals who have a serious mental illness. Mental Health Services provides itinerant counselling services to Faro, Ross River and Old Crow, with contact between appointments being available through telephone and videoconferencing. Many Rivers Counselling and Support Services provides resident and itinerant counselling to the remainder of rural Yukon communities. Psychiatrists on contract provide assessments and consultation at the request of Mental Health Services staff.

In 2008–09, Mental Health Services received 302 referrals and saw 387 individual clients. In the same time-period, Whitehorse General Hospital had 278 patient admissions for psychiatric reasons, as well as 514 emergency assessments (no admission).

In Health and Social Services, substance abuse management and treatment services are provided by Alcohol and Drug Services. As with mental health services, alcohol and drug services are centralized in Whitehorse, with outreach to other Yukon communities.

In 2008–09, there were 569 admissions into the Detox unit in Whitehorse, which has a 10-bed capacity. Meanwhile, 81 outpatients were served. The 28-day in-patient treatment program admitted 75 patients. The Alcohol and Drug Services team made 73 outreach/prevention community visits that year and they held 169 training events aimed at prevention.[9]

f. Knowing how to access mental health and addiction services

Some people do not know how to access mental health services or counselling, should they or a family member need mental health care. The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey found that an estimated 76 percent of the adult population would know where to go to obtain mental health services. This leaves nearly a quarter of the adult population not knowing where to go for care. While the proportion was similar for most socio-economic groups, those whose household income included social assistance were most likely to know where to go for mental health care (91 percent).

The population was slightly more knowledgeable about accessing help for alcohol or drug problems, as 84 percent of the population said they would know where to go if they needed help. The proportion was slightly lower for aboriginal people, single parents, non-Whitehorse residents, and those with less than high school education. It was highest for those whose household income included social assistance (93 percent).

For more information, see Appendix 12.

g. Barriers to seeking mental health or addiction services

There are many things that might make it difficult for an individual to access mental health or addiction services.

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey found that approximately 13 percent of the adult population said something would prevent them from getting mental health care or counselling, if they or a family member needed it. The proportion was higher for women, single parents, those living outside Whitehorse and aboriginal people.

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[9] 2009/10 Budget Book, Operation and Maintenance Estimates, Departmental Detail, Health and Social Services. www.finance.gov.yk.ca/pdf/budget/2010-11om_15.pdf

The most commonly identified barrier was a lack of services in the home community. The expense and the wait time were also commonly mentioned as problems. Others said they didn't know where to go for mental health care or there was a lack of choice in the styles of care in their communities. Emotional considerations were common, too. Some felt that mental health care providers wouldn't be able to help, while others were concerned about how family and friends would react to their mental health challenges. Some people mentioned barriers such as shame, stubbornness, and feeling judged or disregarded by care providers. Confidentiality concerns were sometimes mentioned, particularly by people living in small communities.

With regards to alcohol and drug counselling, nine percent of the adult population said something would prevent them from getting care, if they or a family member needed it. The proportion was higher for women, single parents, non-Whitehorse residents, aboriginal people and those with less than high school education. The main problem identified was a lack of services in the home community. The other barriers were similar to those noted for mental health care. People often said they were concerned about how family or friends would react to their alcohol or drug issues.

For details, see Appendix 13.

Community safety

Community vitality is dependent in part on feelings of safety and security among its citizens. Here, we look at four indicators of community safety, including crime rates, the Crime Severity Index, victims of violent crime and perceptions of community safety.

a. Crime rates

The crime rate is a count of all criminal incidents (except traffic and drug offences) that have been reported to the police. It is expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

In 2009, Canada had a crime rate of 6,406 incidents per 100,000 population. The crime rate for Yukon was 23,160, which was third highest behind Nunavut (37,759) and the Northwest Territories (42,080). Yukon had higher than average rates of violent crime and property crime, and a lower than average rate for robbery.[10]

Police-reported crime for selected offences, 2009, rate per 100,000 population

	Yukon	Canada
Homicide	5.9	1.8
Serious assault (levels 2 and 3)	526	169
Robbery	27	96
Total violent crime	4,157	1,314
Break and enter	761	610
Motor vehicle theft	386	321
Total property crime	9,087	4,081
Total crime (crime rate)	23,160	6,406

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[10] Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2009. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-002-X, vol. 30, no. 2.

b. Crime Severity Index

Crime rates are made up in large part by minor offences such as thefts and mischief charges. To counterbalance this and to emphasize more serious crimes, in 2009, Statistics Canada developed the Crime Severity Index.

For the Crime Severity Index, all offences (including traffic and drug offences) are weighted according to the sentences assigned by the courts in response to each crime; the weighted offences are then added together and divided by the population. The index is referenced to the national weighted crime rate for 2006, which is given a base value of 100.

In 2009, the national police-reported Crime Severity Index was 87.2, indicating a decline since the reference year, 2006. The Crime Severity Index for Yukon was 179.9, which was the third highest in Canada, exceeded only by the Northwest Territories (323.3) and Nunavut (336.9).[11]

c. Victims of violent crime

As the territories have the highest crime rates in the country, not surprisingly they also have the highest rates of victims of violent crime. In 2008, the rate of victims of police-reported violent crime among adults age 18 and over was 1,153 for Canada and 3,545 for Yukon, per 100,000 population. The Yukon rate was exceeded only in the Northwest Territories (8,600) and Nunavut (11,417). The rate reflects victim counts from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

In Yukon, the rate was slightly higher among women (3,766) than men (3,332). In the other territories, this difference was more marked with women disproportionately represented among the victims of violent crime, while nationally, there was little difference between men and women.[12]

d. Perception of community safety

One should be able to feel safe in one's home, neighbourhood and community. Not everyone has this basic comfort.

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey found that nearly all adult Yukon residents (99 percent) feel very safe or reasonably safe from crime when walking in their neighbourhoods during the day.

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[11] Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2009. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-002-X, vol. 30, no. 2.

[12] Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2009. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-002-X, vol. 30, no. 2.

At night, however, 87 percent of the adult population said they would feel very safe or reasonably safe from crime when walking in their neighbourhoods. Most affected were:

- Women (80 percent),
- Single parents (80 percent),
- Youth (81 percent),
- Seniors (83 percent),
- Aboriginal people (82 percent),
- Those with less than high school education (81 percent),
- Those from lower-income households (82 percent of those earning under $30,000 and 83 percent of those in the $30,000–59,999 income bracket),
- Those whose household income included social assistance (77 percent).

We would hope that everyone feels safe from crime when home alone in the evening or at night, but only 88 percent of the adult population said they were not at all worried about crime under those circumstances. Again, those who were more heavily affected included women, youth, aboriginal people, those with less than high school education, single people, single parents, and in particular, those whose household incomes included social assistance.

The survey asked a set of questions about various potential problems in the neighbourhood. These problems included:

- People using or dealing drugs (a very big or fairly big problem for 14 percent of Yukon adults)
- People being drunk or rowdy in public places (14 percent)
- Garbage or litter lying around (11 percent)
- Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles (11 percent)
- Noisy neighbours and loud parties (seven percent)
- People hanging around on the streets (six percent)
- People being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion (five percent)
- People sleeping on the streets or in other public places (three percent)
- Prostitution (two percent)

Some socio-economic groups were much more likely than others to say these things are a problem in their neighbourhoods. Most strongly affected overall were women, youth, aboriginal people, those with less than high school education, those who came from lower-income households and in particular, those whose household income included social assistance.

Some problems were seen as a bigger issue in communities outside Whitehorse, such as noisy neighbours and loud parties, people being drunk or rowdy in public places, people using or dealing drugs and harassment.

For details, see Appendix 14.

Freedom from discrimination and prejudice

A socially inclusive society is one in which everyone can feel at home, regardless of their ethnicity, culture, race, skin colour, language, accent or religion. Here, we look at the extent to which Yukon residents feel out of place, as well as their experiences with discrimination.

a. Feeling out of place

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey included a question about how often one feels uncomfortable or out of place in one's community because of any of these factors.

An estimated 79 percent of the adult Yukon population said they never feel uncomfortable or out of place because of their ethnicity, culture, race, skin colour, language, accent or religion. Some socio-economic groups were more likely to feel out of place than others. Single parents were more strongly affected, as were aboriginal people. Other affected groups included residents of communities outside Whitehorse, those with less than high school education, and those whose household income included social assistance.

For more details, see Appendix 15.

b. Experiences of discrimination

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey asked a series of questions about discrimination. The following percentages of adult Yukon residents say they have experienced discrimination in the past five years:

- Because of their race or colour: 16 percent
- Because of their ethnicity or culture: 15 percent
- Because of their sex: 14 percent
- Because of their age: eight percent
- Because of their source of income, such as the type of job they have, or if they collect social assistance: eight percent,
- Because of their family type, such as married or single, or whether or not they have children: six percent
- Because of their religion: five percent
- Because of their sexual orientation: four percent
- Because of their language: four percent
- Because of their disability: three percent
- For some other reason: four percent

There were some socio-economic groups which experienced certain types of discrimination more commonly. Those whose income included social assistance were more likely to report discrimination in all areas except sexual orientation and religion. In some cases, experiences of discrimination were many times as prevalent; 32 percent of those whose income included social assistance said they had been discriminated against because of their source of income.

Another striking observation was that 22 percent of single parents said they had been discriminated against because of their family type.

While women (16 percent) were more likely than men (12 percent) to say they had been discriminated against because of their sex, aboriginal people (22 percent) and those whose income included social assistance (26 percent) were more strongly affected.

Thirty-one percent of aboriginal people said they had been discriminated against because of their ethnicity or culture, or because of their race or colour, as compared with 11 to 12 percent of non-aboriginal people. Cultural and racial discrimination were more commonly reported by those living in communities outside Whitehorse.

For details, see Appendix 16.

Social support and community belonging

Social support and a sense of community belonging are essential aspects of a healthy community. Here, we look at two indicators: sense of community belonging and size of social networks.

a. Sense of community belonging

The Canadian Community Health Survey for 2007/08 found that an estimated 75 percent of Yukon residents rated their sense of community belonging as strong or very strong. This was significantly higher than the national estimate, 65 percent.

Household income and education had an effect on how Yukon residents rated their sense of community belonging. Approximately 60 percent of Yukon residents with a high school education or less rated their sense of community belonging as strong or very strong, as compared with 80 percent of those who had some post-secondary education. Nationally, there was no difference between the two education groups.

Also, 56 percent of those with a household annual income under $30,000 rated their sense of community belonging as strong or very strong. In contrast, 79 percent of those in the $30,000 to $59,999 household income range, and 80 percent of those with an annual household income of over $60,000 rated their sense of community belonging as strong or very strong. A similar pattern was seen at the national level, though the differences between the income groups weren't as drastic.

b. Size of social networks

In 2007/08, Yukon participated in some optional questions about social networks in the Canadian Community Health Survey. There were some differences between individuals from different socio-economic backgrounds. Those from lower income households (under $30,000 gross annual household income), were more likely than others to say they had five or fewer close friends and relatives. Approximately 69 percent of those from lower income households, as compared to around 48 percent of those from middle to high income households, said they had five or fewer close friends and relatives.

Younger respondents (age 12–34) were more likely to say they had larger social networks than older respondents.

There was a strong association between size of social networks and sense of community belonging. Of those with a strong sense of community belonging, approximately 44 percent said they had five or fewer close friends and relatives. In contrast, 71 percent of those with a weak sense of community belonging said they had five or fewer close friends and relatives.

Trust and confidence in the community and social institutions

A healthy community is one in which people can, generally speaking, trust one another. People have faith in social institutions such as schools, the justice system, the health care system, and governments. Here, we examine Yukon residents' trust in members of their communities, as well as their confidence in service agencies and social institutions.

a. Trust in the community

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey included a set of questions about trust and confidence in members of the community.

This set of questions began with a general question that asked whether most people can be trusted, or you cannot be too careful in dealing with people. In general, 55 percent of the adult Yukon population say that most people can be trusted. There were lower levels of trust among:

- Youth (39 percent of those in the 18–24 age category)
- Aboriginal respondents (39 percent)
- Those from lower-income households (41 percent of those with an annual household income under $30,000)
- Most dramatically, only 26 percent of those from households whose income included social assistance said most people can be trusted, as compared with 59 percent of people from other households

The survey also included a set of questions where people were asked to rate their level of trust from one to five, where one means 'cannot be trusted at all' and five means 'can be trusted a lot.' The highest ratings were given to family members; 91 percent of respondents rated their trust in family members as a four or a five. Slightly lower ratings were given by aboriginal respondents, those who had not completed high school and single parents. Again, most dramatically, those whose household income included social assistance had the lowest trust ratings; 75 percent rated their trust in family members as a four or a five.

While most people said they trusted their family members, they were somewhat less trusting of the people they work or go to school with. In all, 69 percent of adult Yukon residents rated their trust in co-workers and co-students as a four or five. As with the other trust questions, trust was lowest among:

- Youth (age 18–24; 60 percent rated their trust in colleagues as a four or five)
- Aboriginal respondents (59 percent)
- Those with less than high school (53 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (29 percent)

People in the neighbourhood were granted less trust; approximately 60 percent of Yukon adults rated their trust in neighbours as a four or five. Again, trust was lowest among:

- Youth (37 percent rated their trust in neighbours as a four or five)
- Aboriginal respondents (41 percent)
- In particular, those whose household income included social assistance (26 percent)

The lowest trust ratings were assigned to strangers. Overall, only 16 percent of Yukon adults rated their trust in strangers as a four or five. The socio-demographic breakouts followed the same pattern as the other measures of trust.

For details, see Appendix 17.

b. Confidence in service agencies and institutions

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey included a set of questions where respondents were asked to rate their confidence in various social institutions. The institutions included the police, the courts and justice system, the health care system, the school system, the welfare system, the municipal government, the territorial government and the federal government. Confidence was rated on a scale of one to five, where one meant 'no confidence at all' and five meant 'a great deal of confidence'.

Overall, the adult Yukon population had most confidence in the health care system, with 74 percent rating their confidence level as four or five on the five-point scale. This was followed by:

- The police, at 57 percent
- The school system, at 49 percent (not everyone could comment, and 14 percent said they didn't know)
- The justice system and courts, at 40 percent
- The municipal government, at 36 percent
- The territorial government, at 31 percent
- The federal government, at 28 percent
- The welfare system, at 27 percent (not everyone could comment, and 31 percent said they didn't know)

People's confidence levels in these social institutions were related to age, with youth typically showing the highest confidence levels. Non-aboriginal respondents had higher confidence levels than aboriginal respondents. Those with at least a high school education had higher confidence levels than those with less than high school. Confidence levels were directly related to household income levels, with higher confidence levels from respondents with greater household income. Those whose household income included social assistance had the lowest confidence levels in all of the institutions, except for the welfare system and the territorial government.

For more information, see Appendix 18.

How is Yukon doing?
Part 3: Access to necessities

Necessities include the basics: nutritious food, essential material goods and suitable housing. In an ideal society, everyone would have access to the basics. This report examines how well Yukon is faring. Our indicators are discussed in two sections: food and material goods, followed by housing.

Food and material goods

This section on food and material goods examines the relative prices of goods and services in Whitehorse and other Yukon communities, as well as Yukon residents' experiences of material deprivation and food insecurity.

a. Cost and affordability

The rising cost of consumer goods and services can put financial pressure on families, particularly for those living on a low or fixed income. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to determine price change (inflation or deflation) in a given city, province or territory over time. It is calculated on a monthly basis by Statistics Canada.

In order to calculate the inflation/deflation rate in an area, an index for two time periods is required. The percentage change in this index from one point in time to the next is known as the 'rate of inflation' (or 'rate of deflation' if there is a decrease).

The current official time base of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is 2002 = 100. Over this time period (2002–2010), the over-all inflation rate in Whitehorse is similar to the national rate, with costs increasing approximately 14 points.[13]

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[13] Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics Report, Consumer Price Index, July 2010. Information Sheet 26.229.

Consumer Price Index History — Annual Averages

Whitehorse (2002 = 100)			Canada (2002 = 100)		
Year	All-Items Index	% Change From Previous Year	Year	All-Items Index	% Change From Previous Year
2009	113.8	0.4	2009	114.4	0.3
2008	113.4	3.6	2008	114.1	2.3
2007	109.5	2.5	2007	111.5	2.2
2006	106.8	1.4	2006	109.1	2.0
2005	105.3	2.2	2005	107.0	2.2
2004	103.0	1.1	2004	104.7	1.8
2003	101.9	1.9	2003	102.8	2.8
2002	100.0	0.7	2002	100.0	2.2
2001	99.3	1.8	2001	97.8	2.5
2000	97.5	2.3	2000	95.4	2.7
1999	95.3	1.1	1999	92.9	1.8

Inflation has impacted some of the items in the CPI more than others. In Whitehorse, energy, shelter, alcohol and tobacco products have been impacted most heavily by inflation since 2002.[14]

Consumer Price Index for Whitehorse — July 2010

	July 2010	July 2009
All Items	**115.1**	**114.4**
Food	117.3	117.8
Shelter	129.8	127.2
Household Operations & Furnishings	101.6	105.1
Clothing & Footwear	96.4	98.7
Transportation	116.9	114.7
Health & Personal Care	116.1	113.5
Recreation, Education & Reading	97.0	97.0
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco Products	135.3	133.6
Special Aggregates		
Energy	138.7	127.4
All-Items excluding Energy	112.6	112.9

To compare the cost of living in Whitehorse with that of smaller Yukon communities, the Yukon Bureau of Statistics surveys prices in some communities twice a year. The Community Spatial Price Index compares the prices of a set list of goods and services in Whitehorse to prices in other Yukon communities.

Of all communities surveyed in April 2010, prices in Carmacks and Watson Lake were the closest to prices in Whitehorse. All other Yukon communities had higher prices on most items. The highest prices of the communities surveyed were found in Old Crow (218.2 percent higher than Whitehorse). Some price differences are dramatic; for instance, fruits and vegetables cost three and a half times more in Old Crow than in Whitehorse.[15]

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[14] Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics Report, Consumer Price Index, July 2010. Information Sheet 26.229.

[15] Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics Report, Monthly Statistical Review, July 2010.

Community spatial price index, April 2010 (Whitehorse = 100)

	Carmacks	Dawson City	Faro	Haines Junction	Mayo	Teslin	Watson Lake	Old Crow
Total Survey Items	112.0	118.2	118.3	117.9	122.2	112.7	112.0	218.2
Meat	103.7	100.3	116.8	104.1	110.6	125.0	108.9	173.9
Dairy/Eggs	113.2	114.4	109.2	125.2	119.7	107.2	123.3	193.8
Fruit/Vegetables	132.1	123.5	135.6	132.7	145.1	118.2	118.0	349.3
Bread/Cereal	103.0	135.4	112.8	136.1	125.0	124.6	103.0	194.9
Other Foods	118.1	118.5	121.5	130.5	133.6	114.2	121.2	207.3
Household Operations	102.1	117.0	112.9	109.0	114.4	100.6	103.4	181.6
Health & Personal Care	128.8	145.6	136.1	123.8	148.4	145.9	120.0	133.2
Gasoline	107.2	117.6	N/A	106.2	114.8	99.7	103.0	N/A
Cigarettes	110.2	103.2	103.9	110.6	110.4	108.2	126.3	N/A

b. Material deprivation

While the cost of goods and services impacts everyone, some people are more likely than others to have difficulties buying the things they need.

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey borrowed a set of questions from the Ontario Material Deprivation Survey to establish the proportion of the Yukon population which is having difficulties affording or obtaining the things they need for themselves or their families, including:

- School supplies, if applicable
- Extra school activities, if applicable
- Dental care
- Replacement or repair of small appliances
- Appropriate clothes for work, school or job interviews
- Small gifts for family or friends at least once a year
- Hobbies or leisure activities
- Access to a computer with internet at home

An estimated 29 percent of the Yukon population experienced at least one element of material deprivation, excluding the school-related questions. This was because of financial reasons for 15 percent of the population.

Material deprivation for financial reasons was more common among:

- Youth (32 percent)
- Aboriginal people (28 percent)
- Those whose household annual income was under $30,000 (48 percent)
- Single parents (26 percent)
- Those who were single, separated, divorced or widowed (25 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (71 percent)

A similar pattern emerged for the school-related questions, which were only asked of those respondents who had children attending school.

For details, see Appendix 19.

c. Food security

Food security is a measure of the extent to which households can afford to purchase the quantity, quality and variety of food they need. The Canadian Community Health Survey for 2007/08 found that 90.8 percent of Yukon households were food secure, as compared to 92.9 percent of Canadian households. The difference was not statistically significant.

Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be food insecure than those with some post-secondary education. This relationship was not significant for Yukon results, but it was significant nationally (95 percent confidence level). Also, those living in households with a household annual income under $30,000 were more likely to be food insecure than wealthier households. This was significant for both Yukon and Canada.

Female respondents were slightly more likely than males to live in food-insecure households (significant at the national level only).

Single parents were more likely than all other household types to be food-insecure. This observation was significant at the national level only.

Respondents who received some or all of their income from social assistance were substantially more likely than other households to be food insecure. This was significant for both Yukon and Canada (95 percent confidence interval). In Yukon, an estimated 60.6 percent of households that received social assistance were food insecure. This was higher than the national estimate, 41.2 percent.

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey also asked several questions relating to food security. Three elements of food security were examined:

- In the past 12 months, often or sometimes feeling worried that food would run out before they got money to buy more
- In the past 12 months, the food the respondent and/or their family bought often or sometimes didn't last, and there wasn't any money to get more
- In the past 12 months, the respondent and/or their family often or sometimes couldn't afford to eat balanced meals

The survey found that an estimated 21 percent of the adult population had experienced at least one of these three elements of food insecurity. The following groups were more strongly affected than others:

- Youth (42 percent)
- Aboriginal people (38 percent)
- Those with less than high school education (39 percent)
- Those whose income included social assistance (77 percent)
- Lower income households (61 percent)
- Single parents (40 percent)
- Single persons (32 percent)
- Residents of communities outside Whitehorse (29 percent)

Food security and nutrition can be improved by including home-grown or wild-harvested foods in the family's diet. The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey asked whether the respondent or their family had obtained some of their food from any of the following activities in the past 12 months (percentages of those who responded 'yes' follow each category):

- ⇨ Fishing (49 percent)
- ⇨ Hunting or trapping (40 percent)
- ⇨ Wild berry picking (38 percent)
- ⇨ Fruit and/or vegetable gardening (37 percent)
- ⇨ Animal farming (seven percent)
- ⇨ Other food harvested off the land (five percent)

Meanwhile, 30 percent of the adult population said they or their families had not obtained any of their food from the above activities in the past year. Thirty-nine percent of those families were food insecure, as compared with 27 percent of those who obtained some of their food by growing, fishing, hunting, or harvesting it.

The survey also asked what proportion of the respondent's or their family's diet came from home-grown or harvested sources. In all, 32 percent of the adult population said their diet included at least 25 percent home-grown or harvested foods. There was not a strong relationship between food insecurity and the degree the families relied on home-grown or harvested foods.

For details on the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey food security module, see Appendix 20.

Housing

Housing is a basic need. Without suitable housing, it is very difficult for a person to participate fully in society. Here, we look at a set of housing indicators including: the proportion of the population that is in sub-standard housing, those in core housing need (their housing is below standards and their housing costs are excessive), affordability of housing, housing safety, homelessness and having a choice in where one lives.

a. Population in housing below standards

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation uses Census data to identify the proportion of the population that is adequately, affordably and suitably housed. Adequate housing requires no major repairs. Affordable housing is defined as that which costs less than 30 percent of the household's income, before taxes. Suitable housing has enough bedrooms according to the National Occupancy Standard. Housing below standards falls short on at least one of the adequacy, affordability, and suitability standards.[16]

In 2006, an estimated 30 percent of Yukon households lived in housing below standards. The proportion was roughly the same for Whitehorse households (29 percent) and all Canadian households (30 percent). However, 40 percent of aboriginal households were living in housing below standards. This proportion was identical for Whitehorse, Yukon, and Canada.

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[16] CMHC. Housing in Canada Online. http://cmhc.beyond2020.com/HiCOMain_EN.html

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey inquired into a number of housing issues, including housing repair needs. The survey found that 41 percent of the adult population were living in housing that had at least one of fourteen types of repair needs, including structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, moisture and other problems. Meanwhile 10 percent of the adult population had at least four of the fourteen types of housing repair needs listed. The proportion was greater for:

- Youth (23 percent)
- Aboriginal people (19 percent)
- Those with less than high school education (18 percent)
- Those whose income included social assistance (29 percent)
- Those whose household gross annual income was under $30,000 (25 percent)
- Single parents (18 percent)
- Residents of communities outside Whitehorse (15 percent)

For details from the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey, see Appendix 21.

The survey was able to generate a rough estimate of the number of Yukon adults who lived in overcrowded households (10 percent). The following groups were considerably more likely to be living in overcrowded homes:

- Youth (36 percent)
- Single parents (20 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (18 percent)

b. Population in core housing need

Core housing need is an indicator used by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to take the concept of housing standards one step further than 'housing below standards.' Households are considered to be in core housing need if their housing does not meet all the adequacy, affordability and suitability requirements, and they would have to spend 30 percent or more of their before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that meets all three housing standards. (The definition excludes non-family households headed by full-time students between the ages of 15 and 29, as those individuals are considered transitional.)

Using 2006 Census data, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation reported that 16 percent of Yukon households (1880 households) were in core housing need. This included 645 aboriginal households (25 percent of all aboriginal households). Renters were more vulnerable than home-owners, as 30 percent of Yukon households that rent their homes were in core housing need, as compared with 10 percent of homeowners.

In comparison, nationally, households in core housing need included 13 percent of all households, and 20 percent of aboriginal households.

c. Housing affordability

The Shelter cost to income ratio (STIR) is calculated by dividing each household's total annual shelter cost by its total annual income, before taxes. A STIR of 30 percent or greater is considered excessive.

Using 2006 Census data and 2005 income data, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation reported that the average shelter to income ratio was 20 percent in Whitehorse, 19 percent in Yukon, and 22 percent in Canada. However, the average shelter to income ratio was much higher for households in core housing need: 45 percent for Whitehorse, 41 percent for Yukon, and 49 percent for Canada.[17]

Of all households enumerated in the 2006 Census, 18 percent had a shelter to income ratio of at least 30 percent. This included 19 percent of households that owned their homes and had a mortgage, six percent of those who owned their homes without a mortgage, and 29 percent of households that rented their homes.[18] For more details, including breakouts by family type, see Appendix 22.

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey estimated that 14 percent of the adult Yukon population lived in housing where their STIR was 30 percent or greater. This was not a perfect measure, as income information was missing for some respondents. However, the information was very useful for identifying groups that are at greater risk of having an excessive STIR:

- Youth (44 percent)
- Those whose household income was less than $30,000 (56 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (54 percent)
- Those who are single, separated, divorced or widowed (24 percent)

For more information, see Appendix 23.

The Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Study[19] found that, for many of the people who filled out the questionnaire, excessive STIR values for recipients of Social Assistance were substantially mediated by Social Assistance rent subsidies.

d. Housing safety

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey also asked about a variety of safety and comfort concerns which affect some homes and neighbourhoods. These problems were identified by the following proportions of the adult Yukon population:

- Thefts from the household (22 percent)
- Noisy neighbourhood (17 percent)
- Unsafe alcohol or drug use by neighbours (12 percent)
- Feeling threatened or unsafe where they live or stay (10 percent)
- Violence or threats in the neighbourhood (nine percent)
- Family or friends doing things that could get the respondent into trouble or lead to an eviction (two percent)
- Violence or threats in the home (0.6 percent)
- Unsafe alcohol or drug use by housemates (0.5 percent)

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[17] CMHC. Housing in Canada Online. http://cmhc.beyond2020.com/HiCOMain_EN.html

[18] Yukon Bureau of Statistics report. Housing and shelter costs, Census 2006. Information Sheet #C06-12

[19] In April and May, 2010, the Yukon Bureau of Statistics and the Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition distributed a housing adequacy questionnaire in Whitehorse. The questionnaire was made available at a number of non-governmental agencies that provide services to lower-income people and other individuals who might be at risk for housing challenges. It was also distributed by mail, with telephone follow-up, to social assistance recipients and people in the Whitehorse Housing wait-list. In addition, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Kwanlin Dun First Nation distributed the questionnaire to their social assistance clients in Whitehorse. The questionnaire was completed by 748 individuals.

In total, 40 percent of the adult Yukon population said they had at least one of these safety concerns, and five percent of the population identified four or more concerns. Poverty was closely related, as those whose household income included social assistance were much more likely than the general population to have four or more of the safety concerns (22 percent), as were those with a household annual income under $30,000 (12 percent).

For details, see Appendix 24.

e. Population without housing

It is very difficult to fully enumerate the homeless population. There are no numbers available for the Yukon territory as a whole, though there is some recent information on homelessness in Whitehorse.

The Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Study questionnaire was completed by 107 individuals who were homeless, or staying somewhere temporarily without paying rent, as well as 641 other people who were housed. Most respondents faced various housing challenges. For instance, some housed respondents were staying in hotel rooms or other temporary accommodations, while others were living in unsafe, dilapidated, overcrowded or unaffordable housing.

f. Having a choice in where one lives

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey found that approximately 60 percent of the adult population felt they have a lot of choice or some choice in where they live. The remaining 40 percent were either neutral, or they felt their choices were limited.

Some socio-economic groups were less likely than others to feel they had a lot of choice or some choice in where they lived. These included:

- Youth (age 18–24, 51 percent)
- Younger adults (age 25–44, 54 percent)
- Aboriginal people (51 percent)
- Those whose income included social assistance (29 percent)
- Those whose annual household income was less than $30,000 (37 percent)
- Single parents (53 percent)
- Those living in communities outside Whitehorse (54 percent)

The most common limitations cited were:

- Difficulty finding an affordable home to buy (28 percent)
- Finding vacancies (26 percent)
- Saving up for a down payment on a home (22 percent)
- Finding a place where the rent is affordable (21 percent)
- Finding a place that will accommodate pets (14 percent)
- Paying the damage deposit and first/last month's rent (12 percent)
- Transportation issues, as the respondent needed to live near work, school and/or shopping stores (10 percent).

For details, see Appendix 25.

How is Yukon doing?
Part 4: Participation in society

Looking beyond access to necessities, social inclusion can be measured via participation in employment, arts and recreation, and community activities, as well as civic engagement. Our final set of indicators examines the following elements of social participation: employment, participation in arts, cultural activities, sports and recreation, and civic engagement.

Employment

One way to look at people's participation in society is to look at measures of employment. Here, we consider the labour force participation rate, the unemployment rate, barriers to employment and volunteerism.

a. The labour force participation rate

The labour force includes everyone who is either employed, or unemployed but looking for work, and is age 15 or older. The labour force participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

We get information on labour force participation from the Labour Force Survey, a national survey which is conducted by Statistics Canada. In August 2010, the labour force participation rate was 75.1 percent. It was higher for youth (15–24) than older adults, and higher for men than women. In the previous year (August 2009), the rate was lower for youth than for older adults.[20]

Labour force participation rate, Yukon

	By age			By sex & age			
				Men		Women	
	15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
August 2010	75.1	79.1	74.3	77.4	77.2	72.8	72.4
August 2009	74.4	65.1	76.0	76.9	76.8	72.7	74.3

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[20] Yukon Bureau of Statistics report. Yukon Employment, August 2010. Information Sheet #34.218.

b. The unemployment rate

The Labour Force Survey, a national survey conducted by Statistics Canada, gives us estimates of how many people are unemployed in the territory. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people, expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

People are said to be unemployed if they are available for work and are either on temporary layoff, have looked for work in the past four weeks, or have a job to start within the next four weeks. In August, 2010, our unemployment rate was 7.2 percent. At the same time, the national unemployment rate was 8.1 percent.[21]

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, month of August 1995 to 2010

Month and Year	Unemployment rate
August 2010	7.2%
August 2009	6.3%
August 2008	5.6%
August 2007	5.2%
August 2006	5.1%
August 2005	5.7%
August 2004	5.1%
August 2003	10.7%
August 2002	9.6%
August 2001	11.8%
August 2000	11.5%
August 1999	11.1%
August 1998	12.1%
August 1997	13.1%
August 1996	9.7%
August 1995	11.5%
Average, August 1995 to 2010	8.8%

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[21] Yukon Bureau of Statistics report. Yukon Employment, August 2010. Information Sheet #34.218.

c. Reasons for not working full time

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey inquired about whether people who weren't working, or were only working part-time, were somehow prevented from working. The following proportions of the adult population said they couldn't work, or couldn't work full-time, for the following reasons:

- Being a stay-at-home parent (nine percent)
- Being retired (eight percent)
- Health problems or disabilities (seven percent)
- Various other reasons, such as interpersonal conflicts that affected the workplace (six percent)
- Being a student (three percent)
- Being unable to find appropriate work (three percent)
- Living in a remote or isolated location (less than one percent)
- Or providing care to a family member other than a child (less than one percent)

d. Volunteerism

Statistics Canada conducts a national Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating every three years. The rate of volunteerism is the proportion of individuals who worked without pay for a charitable or non-profit organization at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey.

In 2007, the survey estimated the rate of volunteerism among Yukon residents at 58 percent, second only to Saskatchewan, where the rate was 59 percent. Nationally, the rate of volunteerism was 46 percent. The survey found that those who participated in youth or community activities as school-aged children were more likely to be volunteers or donors as adults.

Participation in arts, cultural activities, sports and recreation

Here, we look at Yukon residents' rates of participation in arts and cultural activities, sports and recreation, and membership in clubs and associations. These are all indicators of participatory elements of social inclusion.

a. Arts and cultural activities

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey inquired into people's participation in arts and cultural activities. The survey found that an estimated 63 percent of the adult population had participated in an arts or cultural activity in their communities in the past year.

Participation rates were slightly lower among:

- Men (57 percent)
- Aboriginal people (58 percent)
- Those who were single, separated, divorced or widowed (57 percent)
- Those living in communities outside Whitehorse (59 percent)

Participation rates were substantially lower among:

- Those with less than a high school education (51 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (47 percent)
- Those whose annual household income was below $30,000 (46 percent)

For those who didn't participate in arts and cultural activities, the reasons included:

- They weren't interested (42 percent)
- They didn't have time (33 percent)
- They didn't know about any activities in the community (16 percent)
- They couldn't afford to (five percent)
- They didn't have transportation (four percent)
- They didn't have child care (three percent)
- Some other reason (17 percent)

For details, see Appendix 26.

b. Sports and recreation

Participation in sports and recreation activities followed a similar pattern to participation in arts and cultural activities. While 56 percent of the population said they had participated in sports and recreation activities in their communities in the past year, participation rates were lower among:

- Seniors (age 65 and older, 40 percent)
- Aboriginal people (44 percent)
- Those with less than high school education (40 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (28 percent)
- Those whose household income was below $30,000 (35 percent) and those in the $30,000–59,999 income bracket (49 percent)
- Those who were single, separated, divorced or widowed (52 percent)
- Single parents (50 percent)

For those who didn't participate in sports and recreation activities, the reasons included:

- They weren't interested (46 percent)
- They didn't have time (29 percent)
- They didn't know about any activities in the community (10 percent)
- They couldn't afford to (five percent)
- They didn't have transportation (three percent)
- They didn't have child care (three percent)
- Some other reason (22 percent)

For more information, see Appendix 27.

c. Membership in clubs and associations

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey included a set of questions about membership in clubs and associations. The survey found that approximately 38 percent of the adult population belonged to associations or clubs. Rates were lower among:

- Youth (16 percent)
- Aboriginal people (20 percent)
- Those with less than high school education (24 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (13 percent)
- Those whose annual household income was less than $30,000 (19 percent)
- Those who were single, separated, divorced or widowed (30 percent)
- Single parents (23 percent)

Those respondents who said they were not members of associations or clubs were asked if it was for any of the following reasons:

- They didn't have time (this was true for 35 percent of those who weren't association or club members)
- There were no appropriate clubs or associations in the community (18 percent)
- They didn't have child care (nine percent)
- They didn't have transportation (nine percent)
- They couldn't afford to (less than one percent)
- Some other reason (36 percent)

For more information, see Appendix 28.

Civic engagement

A socially inclusive society is one in which people are welcomed and engaged in governance and decision-making processes. This can happen through voting, by participating in boards, governments and councils, by taking part in public consultations, and by taking an advocacy role on any given issue.

Here, we look at several measures of civic engagement, including voter participation (and reasons for not voting), running for election, membership on boards and councils, advocacy and participation in public consultations, and people's perceptions of how their community views people who speak up.

a. Voter participation — municipal election

Voter participation is typically viewed as an indicator of public engagement. When electoral turnouts are low, it can suggest apathy or cynicism on the part of eligible voters, and it may be due to other barriers such as time constraints or the inconvenience of polling locations.

In the 2009 municipal election, only 36 percent of eligible voters in Whitehorse cast a ballot. The voter turnout rate was higher in many of the smaller communities.

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey found that an estimated 53 percent of the adult population said they voted in the 2009 municipal election (55 percent in Whitehorse and 48 percent in other communities). Though the Whitehorse estimate was substantially higher than the actual voter turnout, the survey identified some meaningful socio-economic patterns overall, as well as identifying reasons why some people did not vote.

Those who were less likely to say they voted in the most recent municipal election included:

- Youth (27 percent said they voted)
- Aboriginal people (46 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (33 percent)
- Those with an annual household income under $30,000 (46 percent)
- Those who were single, separated, divorced or widowed (46 percent)
- Single parents (35 percent)

Those who did not vote in the most recent municipal election said it was because:

- They were not eligible to vote (28 percent)
- They were not interested in voting (23 percent)
- They weren't living here at the time (18 percent)
- They didn't know the election was happening (10 percent)
- They didn't have time to vote (nine percent)
- Some other reason (17 percent)

b. Voter participation — territorial election

Meanwhile, in response to the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey, 62 percent of the adult population said they had voted in the 2008 territorial election. The actual voter turnout for that election was 72.9 percent.

The survey found that people from certain socio-economic groups were less likely to have voted, including:

- Youth (12 percent said they had voted)
- Aboriginal people (52 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (38 percent)
- Those whose annual household income was under $30,000 (49 percent)
- Those who were single, separated, divorced, or widowed (54 percent)
- Single parents (38 percent)

Reasons for not voting were given as follows:

- They weren't living here at the time (31 percent)
- They were not eligible to vote (26 percent)
- They were not interested in voting (25 percent)
- They didn't know the election was happening (seven percent)
- They didn't have time to vote (four percent)
- Some other reason (11 percent)

c. Voter participation — federal election

In response to the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey, 70 percent of the adult population said they voted in the most recent federal election (in 2008). The actual voter turnout in Yukon was 59 percent.[22] Those groups who were less likely to say they voted include:

- Youth (43 percent said they voted)
- Aboriginal people (54 percent)
- Those with less than high school education (59 percent)
- Those whose household income includes social assistance (36 percent)
- Those whose household annual income is under $30,000 (58 percent)
- Single parents (49 percent)

The reasons given for not voting included:

- They were not interested in voting (38 percent)
- They were not eligible to vote (22 percent)
- They didn't know the election was happening (14 percent)
- They weren't living here at the time (10 percent)
- They didn't have time to vote (5 percent)
- Some other reason (14 percent)

For more information on self-reported voter participation, see Appendix 29.

d. Membership on boards and councils

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey found that nine percent of the adult population said they had run for election for boards, government or councils in the past five years. Meanwhile, 26 percent of the population had sat on boards, government or councils in the same time-period.

Participation on boards, governments and councils was lower for some socio-economic groups, including:

- Youth (eight percent had participated)
- Those with less than high school education (16 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (10 percent)
- Those whose annual household income was less than $30,000 (12 percent)
- Those who were single, separated, divorced, or widowed (19 percent)

For more information, see Appendix 30.

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[22] Estimation of voter turnout by age group at the 2008 Federal General Election. Elections Canada working paper series. www.elections.ca/loi/res/setim/estimation40_e.pdf

e. Advocacy and participation in public consultations

In response to the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey, 49 percent of the adult population said they had participated in public consultations in the past five years. Those who were less likely to have participated included:

- Youth (33 percent had participated)
- Those with less than high school education (34 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (27 percent)
- Those whose household annual income was under $30,000 (39 percent)

Reasons given for not participating in any public consultations included:

- Lack of interest (46 percent)
- Lack of time (23 percent)
- Not knowing a consultation was happening (17 percent)
- Not living here at the time (14 percent)
- Some other reason (12 percent)

Meanwhile, 52 percent of the population said that they had advocated or spoken up for a person or issue they felt strongly about in the past five years. Those who were less likely to have taken an advocacy role included:

- Youth (36 percent had done so)
- Those with less than high school education (40 percent)
- Those whose household income included social assistance (41 percent)
- Those whose household annual income was under $30,000 (39 percent)

Reasons for not advocating were as follows:

- There were no issues they felt strongly about (61 percent)
- Lack of time (22 percent)
- Being worried about what other people would think of oneself (four percent)
- Some other reason (18 percent)

For more information, see Appendix 31.

f. What happens when people speak up?

The Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey asked what happens when people speak up about issues in the community. Are the people who speak up usually taken seriously by the community? Are they treated with respect by the community? Or are they ostracized or black-balled by the community?

In all, the responses looked like this:

- 16 percent of the adult population thought that people who speak up are usually taken seriously by the community
- 23 percent said it depends on the person,
- 46 percent said it depends on the issue
- Eight percent said that people who speak up are not taken seriously

There were no strong patterns in who answered this way, except those with less than a high school education were more likely than others to say they thought people who speak up aren't taken seriously (17 percent).

Meanwhile, more people thought those who speak up are treated with respect by the community. The responses looked like this:

- 47 percent of the adult population said they thought people who speak up are usually treated with respect by the community
- 20 percent said it depends on the person
- 17 percent said it depends on the issue
- Eight percent said that people who speak up are usually not treated with respect

The following groups of people were more inclined to say people who speak up aren't respected:

- Seniors (12 percent)
- Aboriginal people (12 percent)
- Those with less than high school education (17 percent)
- Those whose income included social assistance (16 percent)
- Single parents (15 percent)

Some people said they thought that people who speak up about community issues are usually ostracized or black-balled by the community. The responses looked like this:

- 11 percent said they thought that people who speak up about issues in their community are usually ostracized or black-balled
- 54 percent said people are not ostracized
- Nine percent said it depends on the person
- 14 percent said it depends on the issue

Those who were more likely to say that people who speak up are usually ostracized or black-balled by the community included:

- Aboriginal people (17 percent)
- Those with less than high school education (19 percent)
- Those living in communities outside Whitehorse (15 percent)

For more information, see Appendix 32.

Moving towards a more inclusive Yukon

This exploration into a set of indicators of social inclusion uncovered a variety of areas where Yukon could focus its policy and program efforts to make an important difference.

In some areas, such as literacy, the territory is faring better than Canada as a whole, yet a substantial proportion of the Yukon population fares poorly. Given that a third of the Yukon population is at a low literacy level and 43 percent lack numeracy skills, much work remains to be done in this area.

In other areas, such as education, Yukon fares well in comparison to Canada as a whole. However, in Yukon there are stark disparities between aboriginal and non-aboriginal people, as the educational attainment of aboriginal people is far behind that of the non-aboriginal population. Forty-one percent of aboriginal males in Yukon have less than high school education, which puts them at a huge disadvantage in the labour market. The only Yukon communities with a high school are Dawson City, Watson Lake and Whitehorse, which means students from other communities must commute long distances or relocate to attend high school. This may contribute in part to our poor high school completion rates.

Though income levels are high here on average, lone-parent families and those with lower levels of education tend to have to rely on less income than others. That money doesn't stretch as far in communities outside Whitehorse, where costs are, in general, between 12 percent and 118 percent higher than in Whitehorse.

Housing costs are excessive for around a fifth of Yukon households; renters, youth, and low-income households are disproportionately affected. Meanwhile, there were at least 107 homeless people living in Whitehorse in April and May, 2010. Many people have said they find it difficult to find an affordable home to buy or rent, and it is difficult to find rental vacancies.

When it comes to some indicators of health and well-being, Yukon residents fare poorly when compared to Canadians as a whole. In Yukon, our life expectancy at birth is five years lower, and aboriginal people have lower life expectancies than non-aboriginal people. There are far more deaths due to unintentional injury in Yukon; the Yukon rate is typically three times higher than the national rate. Our smoking rate is approximately 10 percent higher than the national smoking rate, and we have more frequent, heavy drinkers. The number of alcohol-related emergency room visits is on the rise at Whitehorse General Hospital, while the number of illicit drug-related visits has been declining over the past five years.

Residents face challenges to obtaining health care, mental health care and addictions care in Yukon, due in part to the relatively small population and the need to centralize many services in Whitehorse. This has left approximately 30 percent of the population age 12 and over dissatisfied with the availability of health care in the territory.

The Yukon crime rate is several times higher than the national rate, as is our rate of victims of violent crime. The Crime Severity Index for Yukon is twice as high as Canada's. Regardless, there is not a general sense of rampant crime. A minority of Yukon residents are fearful of crime when walking the streets at night, and some feel threatened by crime when they are at home alone in the evening or at night.

Many Yukon residents say they have experienced discrimination in the past five years. Some discrimination appears to be quite prevalent. For instance, a third of people whose household income included social assistance said they have been discriminated against because of their source of income. Over 60 percent of Jehovah's Witnesses and Muslims said they had been discriminated against because of their religion, and 31 percent of aboriginal people said they had been discriminated against because of their ethnicity, colour, race or culture.

Yukon communities may not feel like a safe or welcoming place to speak up. The general perception is that people who speak up about issues in the community are not necessarily taken seriously. Many people believe that those who speak up are not necessarily respected by the community, and some say those people are ostracized by the community.

Some socio-economic and demographic groups faced multiple barriers to social inclusion. Those whose income included social assistance tended to fare most poorly. They were most likely to experience material deprivation and financial hardship, food insecurity, housing challenges, and they were least likely to participate in community activities. Their trust in the community and confidence in institutions was lower than that of other Yukon residents.

Some factors associated with many of the indicators of social exclusion were: having less than high school education, living on a low household income, being a single parent, being aboriginal, and in some cases, being a youth.

Youth appear to be more inclined than older people to lack trust in other people, though generally speaking, youth had greater confidence in social institutions than older people. Youth also tended to score lower than older people in a variety of measures of community engagement, including voting, membership on boards and councils, advocacy and participation in public consultations.

The picture is certainly not all bleak. The Yukon population is doing well in many respects. Most individuals with higher education and adequate income appear to be much less vulnerable to social exclusion than others, and our educational attainment and income levels are very good, on the average. One significant challenge is to share the wealth, so to speak; the Yukon should continue to prioritize access to higher education and adequate income for all its residents. This is a process which begins with investment in early childhood development and parental support, then extends into literacy programs, school and post-secondary programs, and ultimately, a healthy economy.

A policy response may address social exclusion from any of three angles:

- Prevention
- Facilitation
- Community revitalization

A preventative approach makes it less likely that people will end up in one of the higher-risk groups. It can also help people to move out of those groups, making it less likely that they will face exclusion. One example of this is investment in early childhood development. Literacy programs and education support are also good examples of preventative strategies. Preventative strategies are an essential part of a social inclusion strategy which aims to improve the overall vitality of communities and eliminate social exclusion in the longer term.

A facilitative approach helps vulnerable people to overcome barriers to social inclusion. While this approach does not help lift people out of a vulnerable situation, it can help moderate the impact of social exclusion, benefiting the individual and the community in the short term. Some examples of this are food banks and rent subsidies, which help to moderate the impact of poverty on people's ability to access food and shelter.

Community revitalization is a process which facilitates change within communities to help them become more inclusive. Some of these goals are elusive and may best be targeted by the communities themselves, as collective will may be needed to shift the communal mind-set. Community revitalization may be an approach taken to address crime, improve feelings of safety and sense of belonging among community members, and tackle problems such as discrimination and ostracism.

The information presented in this document forms an evidence base which may be used to target priorities in policy, program development, and strategic planning within Yukon government departments. This report serves as a baseline, and much of the data contained within the report should be gathered again in three to five years for monitoring purposes.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Economic family income: 2006 Census estimates

Economic family income, 2005[23]
2006 Census

Income	Total — all economic families		Couples		Male lone-parent families		Female lone-parent families	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under $10,000	135	2%	95	1%	10	3%	35	3%
$10,000 to 19,999	315	4%	130	2%	35	9%	155	13%
$20,000 to 29,999	575	7%	325	5%	75	19%	165	14%
$30,000 to 39,999	630	8%	360	6%	45	11%	195	16%
$40, 000 to 49,999	670	8%	455	7%	70	18%	135	11%
$50,000 to 59,999	675	8%	430	7%	50	13%	185	15%
$60,000 to 69,999	635	8%	500	8%	30	8%	85	7%
$70,000 to 79,999	680	8%	580	9%	30	8%	45	4%
$80,000 to 89,999	640	8%	555	9%	10	3%	40	3%
$90,000 to 99,999	590	7%	530	8%	20	5%	30	2%
$100,000 to 124,999	1,225	15%	1,090	17%	25	6%	105	9%
$125,000 to 149,999	705	9%	660	10%	0	0%	25	2%
$150,000 and over	810	10%	795	12%	0	0%	10	1%
Total	8,285		6,505		400		1,210	

Economic family — refers to a group of two or more people who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. Numbers have been rounded, and the total may not add up precisely as a result.

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[23] Yukon Bureau of Statistics report. Income and Earnings, Census 2006. Information Sheet #C06-11.

Appendix 2. Education attainment, population age 25 and over: 2006 Census estimates

	Number	Percent
Yukon Total with no certificate, diploma or degree	**3,660**	**18.0%**
Yukon Male	2,035	20.2%
Yukon Female	1,635	15.9%
Yukon Aboriginal Total with no certificate, diploma or degree	**1,580**	**37.1%**
Yukon Aboriginal Male	795	40.7%
Yukon Aboriginal Female	790	34.3%
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Total with no certificate, diploma or degree	**2,070**	**12.9%**
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Male	1,225	15.1%
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Female	845	10.6%
Canada Total with no certificate, diploma or degree	**4,419,310**	**20.6%**
Canada Male	2,095,340	20.3%
Canada Female	2,323,960	20.9%
Canada Aboriginal Total with no certificate, diploma or degree	**227,095**	**37.1%**
Canada Aboriginal Male	113,425	39.4%
Canada Aboriginal Female	113,665	35.1%
Canada Non-Aboriginal Total with no certificate, diploma or degree	**4,192,205**	**20.1%**
Canada Non-Aboriginal Male	1,981,905	19.7%
Canada Non-Aboriginal Female	2,210,295	20.5%

Yukon Total with a high school certificate or equivalent	**4,220**	**20.7%**
Yukon Male	1,840	18.3%
Yukon Female	2,380	23.2%
Yukon Aboriginal Total with high school certificate or equivalent	**755**	**17.7%**
Yukon Aboriginal Male	290	14.8%
Yukon Aboriginal Female	470	20.4%
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Total with high school certificate or equivalent	**3,455**	**21.5%**
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Male	1,550	19.1%
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Female	1,905	23.9%
Canada Total with high school certificate or equivalent	**5,025,405**	**23.4%**
Canada Male	2,251,155	21.8%
Canada Female	2,774,255	24.9%
Canada Aboriginal Total with high school certificate or equivalent	**124,800**	**20.4%**
Canada Aboriginal Male	55,585	19.3%
Canada Aboriginal Female	69,215	21.4%
Canada Non-Aboriginal Total with high school certificate or equivalent	**4,900,610**	**23.5%**
Canada Non-Aboriginal Male	2,195,575	21.9%
Canada Non-Aboriginal Female	2,705,035	25.0%

Yukon Total with apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	**2,725**	**13.4%**
Yukon Male	2,035	20.2%
Yukon Female	700	6.8%
Yukon Aboriginal Total with apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	**585**	**13.7%**
Yukon Aboriginal Male	395	20.2%
Yukon Aboriginal Female	200	8.7%
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Total with apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	**2,140**	**13.3%**
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Male	1,630	20.1%
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Female	505	6.3%
Canada Total with apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	**2,600,250**	**12.1%**
Canada Male	1,664,965	16.1%
Canada Female	935,275	8.4%
Canada Aboriginal Total with apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	**86,040**	**14.1%**
Canada Aboriginal Male	53,645	18.6%
Canada Aboriginal Female	32,395	10.0%
Canada Non-Aboriginal Total with apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	**2,514,215**	**12.1%**
Canada Non-Aboriginal Male	1,611,330	16.1%
Canada Non-Aboriginal Female	902,885	8.4%

Yukon Total with college or other non-university certificate or diploma	**4,755**	**23.4%**
Yukon Male	2,000	19.9%
Yukon Female	2,745	26.7%
Yukon Aboriginal Total with college or other non-university certificate or diploma	**965**	**22.7%**
Yukon Aboriginal Male	360	18.4%
Yukon Aboriginal Female	600	26.0%
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Total with college or other non-university certificate or diploma	**3,795**	**23.6%**
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Male	1,645	20.3%
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Female	2,145	26.9%
Canada Total with college or other non-university certificate or diploma	**3,976,760**	**18.5%**
Canada Male	1,705,190	16.5%
Canada Female	2,271,555	20.4%
Canada Aboriginal Total with college or other non-university certificate or diploma	**107,980**	**17.6%**
Canada Aboriginal Male	41,195	14.3%
Canada Aboriginal Female	66,800	20.6%
Canada Non-Aboriginal Total with college or other non-university certificate or diploma	**3,868,770**	**18.6%**
Canada Non-Aboriginal Male	1,664,005	16.6%
Canada Non-Aboriginal Female	2,204,770	20.4%

Yukon Total with a university certificate, diploma or degree	**4,955**	**24.4%**
Yukon Male	2,165	21.5%
Yukon Female	2,790	27.2%
Yukon Aboriginal Total with a university certificate, diploma or degree	**355**	**8.3%**
Yukon Aboriginal Male	115	5.9%
Yukon Aboriginal Female	260	11.3%
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Total with a university certificate, diploma or degree	**4,595**	**28.6%**
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Male	2,050	25.2%
Yukon Non-Aboriginal Female	2,535	31.8%
Canada Total with a university certificate, diploma or degree	**5,434,680**	**25.3%**
Canada Male	2,608,545	25.3%
Canada Female	2,826,140	25.4%
Canada Aboriginal Total with a university certificate, diploma or degree	**65,955**	**10.8%**
Canada Aboriginal Male	24,170	8.4%
Canada Aboriginal Female	41,770	12.9%
Canada Non-Aboriginal Total with a university certificate, diploma or degree	**5,368,735**	**25.8%**
Canada Non-Aboriginal Male	2,584,360	25.7%
Canada Non-Aboriginal Female	2,784,350	25.8%

Appendix 3. Barriers to continuing education

Is there anything preventing you from going back to school if you wanted to?
⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	**7,164**	**33.9%**	**65**	**37.6%**
Male	2,977	29.2%	32	33.3%
Female	4,129	38.0%	32	42.1%
Age 18–24	1,166	64.2%	16	53.3%
Age 25–44	3,461	45.1%	28	34.6%
Age 45–64	2,012	22.5%	16	32.0%
Age 65+	406	18.6%	3	33.3%
Aboriginal	1,571	30.6%	14	35.0%
Non-Aboriginal	5,546	34.7%	51	38.6%
Completed high school or equivalent	5,809	32.9%	45	34.6%
No high school or equivalent	1,336	38.5%	20	46.5%
Household income includes Social Assistance	858	43.9%	17	44.7%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	6,244	33.0%	47	35.3%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,236	52.1%	14	41.2%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	995	27.8%	13	39.4%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	981	27.4%	6	27.3%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	1,550	29.0%	7	41.2%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	3,085	33.6%	22	33.3%
Marital status: married or common-law	4,079	34.1%	43	40.2%
Single parent	920	53.1%	14	77.8%
Not a single parent	6,244	32.1%	51	32.9%
Whitehorse	5,143	32.9%	52	38.2%
Outside Whitehorse	2,021	36.5%	13	35.1%

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey, 2010.

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 4. Transportation difficulties

In the past 12 months, have you (and your family) ever missed appointments, family or community events, or social gatherings because you didn't have transportation?

⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	**3,381**	**13.9%**	**49**	**25.0%**
Male	1,180	9.8%	28	27.2%
Female	2,177	17.9%	20	21.7%
Age 18–24	727	23.7%	9	22.5%
Age 25–44	1,300	14.9%	26	29.2%
Age 45–64	1,031	11.0%	12	22.6%
Age 65+	169	7.8%	< 5	
Aboriginal	1,348	24.8%	13	31.7%
Non-Aboriginal	1,951	10.6%	36	23.7%
Completed high school or equivalent	2,280	11.4%	31	21.0%
No high school or equivalent	1,000	26.0%	18	39.1%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,220	61.1%	15	38.5%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,046	9.5%	33	21.7%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	875	36.0%	13	31.7%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	643	17.1%	10	25.0%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	131	3.4%	0	0.0%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	222	3.6%	< 5	
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	2,257	20.9%	27	22.7%
Marital status: married or common-law	1,042	8.0%	22	29.3%
Single parent	793	37.8%	7	36.8%
Not a single parent	2,588	11.7%	42	23.7%
Whitehorse	2,420	13.5%	43	28.1%
Outside Whitehorse	962	15.0%	6	14.0%

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Transportation issues that led to missing an appointment, event or gathering
(Asked of those respondents who said 'yes' to the above question.)

	Population estimate*					
	Yukon		Whitehorse		Outside Whitehorse	
Did not have a vehicle	1,837	54.3%	1356	56.1%	481	50.0%
Vehicle needed repairs or was unreliable	754	22.3%	422	17.4%	332	34.5%
Vehicle was not suitable for weather conditions	270	8.0%	208	8.6%	62	6.4%
Could not afford to insure vehicle	89	2.6%	0	0.0%	89	9.3%
Could not afford gas	186	5.5%	157	6.5%	28	3.0%
Could not find a ride with anyone	854	25.3%	649	26.8%	204	32.3%
Didn't have money for a taxi or bus ride	676	20.0%	556	23.0%	120	12.5%
No buses running at that time	955	28.2%	773	31.9%	182	18.9%
No bus service in that area	740	21.9%	472	19.5%	268	27.8%
Some other reason	350	10.4%	262	10.8%	89	9.2%

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey, 2010.

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 5. Child care

1. Reduced work hours to care for children in the home

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
Parent or caregiver stays at home full time to care for children	**3,323**	**45.0%**	**19**	**42.2%**
Stay-at-home caregiver is the child(ren)'s mother	2,402	72.3%		
Stay-at-home caregiver is the child(ren)'s father	579	17.4%		
Stay-at-home caregiver is both the child(ren)'s mother and father	24	0.8%		
Stay-at-home caregiver is someone else	318	9.6%		
Parent or caregiver works reduced hours to care for children	**2,248**	**30.4%**		
The child(ren)'s mother works reduced hours to care for children	1,647	73.3%		
The child(ren)'s father works reduced hours to care for children	276	12.3%		
Both the child(ren)'s mother and father work reduced hours	219	9.7%		
Someone else works reduced hours to care for children	105	4.7%		

2. Methods of child care used in the past month

	Population estimate*	
In your home:		
Child takes care of him or herself	1,415	19.2%
Child is taken care of by an older sibling	1,503	20.4%
Child is taken care of by a relative other than a parent or sibling	2,304	31.3%
Child is taken care of by a non-relative	1,815	24.7%
In someone else's home:		
Child is taken care of by a parent	411	5.6%
Child is taken care of by a relative other than a parent	1,822	24.9%
Child is taken care of by a non-relative	1,996	27.3%
At a child care centre:		
Child is in daycare	2,192	30.0%
Child is in preschool	124	1.7%

3. Difficulties regarding child care — 'Very true' or 'Somewhat true'

a. It is difficult for me to have a job or go to school because of my child care responsibilities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,946	26.6%	20	45.5%
Male	346	11.0%		
Female	1,560	38.7%		
Age 18–24	238	23.1%		
Age 25–44	1,455	31.4%		
Age 45–64	231	16.1%		
Age 65+	22	42.6%		
Aboriginal	674	33.7%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,272	24.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,612	25.9%		
No high school or equivalent	335	31.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	444	56.8%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,502	23.3%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	332	59.3%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	364	40.7%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	79	6.9%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	559	21.6%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	664	33.0%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,282	24.4%		
Single parent	511	42.6%		
Not a single parent	1,435	23.4%		
Whitehorse	1,257	23.2%		
Outside Whitehorse	689	36.3%		

b. A lot of my spending money goes towards child care.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,132	29.2%	17	38.6%
Male	990	31.9%		
Female	1,142	27.4%		
Age 18–24	170	16.5%		
Age 25–44	1,524	33.1%		
Age 45–64	335	23.4%		
Age 65+	32	61.8%		
Aboriginal	859	42.9%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,273	24.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,869	29.9%		
No high school or equivalent	262	26.2%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	201	25.7%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,898	29.5%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	162	29.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	285	31.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	331	28.9%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	714	27.6%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	492	25.0%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,640	31.0%		
Single parent	345	28.8%		
Not a single parent	1,786	29.3%		
Whitehorse	1,455	26.9%		
Outside Whitehorse	677	35.6%		

c. I often take time off work or school to take care of my kids.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,666	36.6%	21	47.7%
Male	1,395	44.3%		
Female	1,271	31.0%		
Age 18–24	43	4.4%		
Age 25–44	1,936	41.6%		
Age 45–64	540	37.7%		
Age 65+	22	42.6%		
Aboriginal	751	38.7%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,890	36.0%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,219	35.9%		
No high school or equivalent	423	40.1%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	210	29.3%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,400	37.0%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	179	32.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	380	42.4%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	402	35.1%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	1,129	43.6%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	461	23.6%		
Marital status: married or common-law	2,181	41.2%		
Single parent	315	27.8%		
Not a single parent	2,351	38.2%		
Whitehorse	461	23.6%		
Outside Whitehorse	2,181	41.2%		

d. It is hard for me to find reliable child care.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,220	31.2%	15	35.7%
Male	819	27.0%		
Female	1,401	34.7%		
Age 18–24	393	38.0%		
Age 25–44	1,565	35.3%		
Age 45–64	211	14.9%		
Age 65+	22	42.6%		
Aboriginal	830	41.4%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,390	27.7%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,916	31.6%		
No high school or equivalent	304	30.3%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	393	50.3%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,827	29.3%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	217	38.8%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	318	36.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	204	17.8%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	703	28.2%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	622	31.7%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,598	31.3%		
Single parent	529	44.1%		
Not a single parent	1,691	28.6%		
Whitehorse	1,428	27.3%		
Outside Whitehorse	792	42.0%		

e. It is hard for me to find affordable child care.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,896	27.7%	19	44.2%
Male	682	22.9%		
Female	1,214	31.7%		
Age 18–24	266	30.2%		
Age 25–44	1,242	28.1%		
Age 45–64	295	22.4%		
Age 65+	22	42.6%		
Aboriginal	551	30.2%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,299	26.4%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,437	24.5%		
No high school or equivalent	459	49.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	173	31.4%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,691	27.3%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	239	45.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	290	38.9%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	266	23.2%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	579	23.2%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	450	25.5%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,446	28.7%		
Single parent	454	43.4%		
Not a single parent	1,442	24.9%		
Whitehorse	1,220	24.1%		
Outside Whitehorse	676	37.9%		

f. I rarely go out for fun without my kids.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	4,951	67.8%	34	77.3%
Male	1,758	56.7%		
Female	3,155	75.7%		
Age 18–24	643	62.2%		
Age 25–44	3,244	70.4%		
Age 45–64	879	61.3%		
Age 65+	32	61.8%		
Aboriginal	1,634	81.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	3,293	63.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	4,338	69.4%		
No high school or equivalent	588	58.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	697	89.1%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	4,198	65.3%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	249	44.5%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	664	74.1%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	665	58.0%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	1,756	67.7%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,317	67.0%		
Marital status: married or common-law	3,610	68.2%		
Single parent	729	60.8%		
Not a single parent	4,223	69.1%		
Whitehorse	3,614	66.9%		
Outside Whitehorse	1,338	70.4%		

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

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Appendix 6. Ten leading causes of death in 2005

	Canada				Yukon			
	rank	number	Percent	age-standardized rate	rank	number	Percent	age-standardized rate
Both sexes								
Total, all causes of death	-	**230,132**	**100**	**563.7**	-	**164**	**100**	**745.1**
Malignant neoplasms	1	67,343	29.3	170.3	1	56	34.1	246.5
Diseases of heart	2	51,574	22.4	121.5	2	29	17.7	145
Cerebrovascular diseases	3	14,054	6.1	32.5	5	7	4.3	40.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4	10,515	4.6	25.1	4	9	5.5	51.2
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	5	9,506	4.1	25.6	3	21	12.8	80.6
Diabetes mellitus	6	7,881	3.4	19.1	7	3	1.8	9.5
Influenza and pneumonia	7	5,845	2.5	13.2	10	2	1.2	8.5
Alzheimer's disease	8	5,762	2.5	12.7	7	3	1.8	20.4
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	9	3,743	1.6	10.9	6	5	3	12.3
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	10	3,643	1.6	8.5	12	1	0.6	2.1
Males								
Total, all causes of death	-	**116,006**	**100**	**696.8**	-	**105**	**100**	**960.5**
Malignant neoplasms	1	35,481	30.6	207.7	1	36	34.3	322
Diseases of heart	2	26,675	23	160.1	2	20	19	196.8
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	3	5,807	5	35.6	3	16	15.2	129.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	4	5,767	5	35.2	5	4	3.8	52.2
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	5	5,563	4.8	34.1	4	5	4.8	74
Diabetes mellitus	6	3,981	3.4	23.7	7	3	2.9	16.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	7	2,857	2.5	16.9	5	4	3.8	21.2
Influenza and pneumonia	8	2,521	2.2	15.8	12	0	0	0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	9	1,859	1.6	11.5	12	0	0	0
Alzheimer's disease	10	1,691	1.5	10.7	8	1	1	29.7

Females								
Total, all causes of death	**-**	**114,126**	**100**	**460.7**	**-**	**59**	**100**	**537.9**
Malignant neoplasms	1	31,862	27.9	143.8	1	20	33.9	165.4
Diseases of heart	2	24,899	21.8	91.5	2	9	15.3	96.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	3	8,287	7.3	30.2	5	3	5.1	24.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4	4,952	4.3	19.8	4	4	6.8	43.5
Alzheimer's disease	5	4,071	3.6	13.6	6	2	3.4	26.1
Diabetes mellitus	6	3,900	3.4	15.6	13	0	0	0
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	7	3,699	3.2	16.5	3	5	8.5	30.1
Influenza and pneumonia	8	3,324	2.9	11.5	6	2	3.4	16.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	9	1,784	1.6	6.6	9	1	1.7	4.6
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	10	930	0.8	3.2	13	0	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada.
http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/100223/t100223a1-eng.htm.

Appendix 7. Satisfaction with life

Those who gave a rating of 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' on fewer than 4 of the 9 items on the Satisfaction With Life scale.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,207	9.1%	27	13.8%
Male	950	7.9%	15	14.6%
Female	1,257	10.4%	12	13.0%
Age 18–24	428	14.0%	7	17.5%
Age 25–44	624	7.1%	10	11.2%
Age 45–64	653	7.0%	5	9.4%
Age 65+	102	4.7%	< 5	
Aboriginal	730	13.4%	8	19.5%
Non-Aboriginal	1,099	6.0%	17	11.2%
Completed high school or equivalent	1,208	6.0%	19	12.8%
No high school or equivalent	621	16.2%	6	13.0%
Household income includes Social Assistance	696	34.9%	9	23.1%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,080	5.0%	16	10.5%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	463	19.1%	10	24.4%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	386	10.3%	< 5	
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	82	2.1%	0	0.0%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	144	2.3%	< 5	
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,161	10.7%	20	16.8%
Marital status: married or common-law	662	5.1%	5	6.7%
Single parent	233	11.1%	5	26.3%
Not a single parent	1,973	8.9%	22	12.4%
Whitehorse	1,700	9.5%	23	15.0%
Outside Whitehorse	507	7.9%	< 5	

The Satisfaction With Life scale included the following questions:

How satisfied are you with your job or main activity?
How satisfied are you with your leisure activities?
How satisfied are you with your financial situation?
How satisfied are you with yourself?
How satisfied are you with the way your body looks?
How satisfied are you with your relationships with family members?
How satisfied are you with your relationships with friends?
How satisfied are you with your housing?
How satisfied are you with your neighbourhood?

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

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Appendix 8. Services in Yukon communities

Food stores in Yukon communities

Community	Population	Food	Nearest community with store	Distance to nearest community	Population more than 50 km from service	Population more than 100 km from service
Beaver Creek	99	Y	-	-	-	-
Burwash Landing	101	N	Haines Junction	123 km	101	101
Carcross	430	Y	-	-	-	-
Carmacks	500	Y	-	-	-	-
Dawson City	1,891	Y	-	-	-	-
Destruction Bay	48	N	Haines Junction	107 km	48	48
Faro	413	Y	-	-	-	-
Haines Junction	856	Y	-	-	-	-
Marsh Lake	454	N	Whitehorse	54 km	454	
Mayo	452	Y	-	-	-	-
Old Crow	235	Y	-	-	-	-
Pelly Crossing	346	Y	-	-	-	-
Ross River	361	Y	-	-	-	-
Tagish	245	Y	-	-	-	-
Teslin	475	Y	-	-	-	-
Watson Lake	1,569	Y	-	-	-	-
Whitehorse	26,418	Y	-	-	-	-
Total	34,893				603	149
Percent of population	100.0%				1.7%	0.4%

Gas stations in Yukon communities

Community	Population	Gas station	Nearest community with gas station	Distance to nearest community	Population more than 50 km from service	Population more than 100 km from service
Beaver Creek	99	Y	-	-	-	-
Burwash Landing	101	Y*	Destruction Bay	17 km	-	-
Carcross	430	Y	-	-	-	-
Carmacks	500	Y	-	-	-	-
Dawson City	1,891	Y	-	-	-	-
Destruction Bay	48	Y	-	-	-	-
Faro	413	Y**	Ross River	69 km	413	
Haines Junction	856	Y	-	-	-	-
Marsh Lake	454	N	Whitehorse	54 km	454	
Mayo	452	Y	-	-	-	-
Old Crow	235	Y	-	-	-	-
Pelly Crossing	346	Y	-	-	-	-
Ross River	361	Y	-	-	-	-
Tagish	245	Y	-	-	-	-
Teslin	475	Y	-	-	-	-
Watson Lake	1,569	Y	-	-	-	-
Whitehorse	26,418	Y	-	-	-	-
Total	34,893				867	0
Percent of population	100.0%				2.5%	0.0%

* The gas station in Burwash Landing is only open in the summer.

** Faro has been without a gas station for several years, but one is about to open there.

Health centres in Yukon communities

Community	Population	Health centre	Nearest community with health centre	Distance to nearest community	Population more than 50 km from service	Population more than 100 km from service
Beaver Creek	99	Y	-	-	-	-
Burwash Landing	101	N	Haines Junction	123 km	101	101
Carcross	430	Y	-	-	-	-
Carmacks	500	Y	-	-	-	-
Dawson City	1,891	Y	-	-	-	-
Destruction Bay	48	Y	-	-	-	-
Faro	413	Y	-	-	-	-
Haines Junction	856	Y	-	-	-	-
Marsh Lake	454	N	Whitehorse	54 km	454	
Mayo	452	Y	-	-	-	-
Old Crow	235	Y	-	-	-	-
Pelly Crossing	346	Y	-	-	-	-
Ross River	361	Y	-	-	-	-
Tagish	245	N	Carcross	30 km	-	-
Teslin	475	Y	-	-	-	-
Watson Lake	1,569	Y	-	-	-	-
Whitehorse	26,418	Y	-	-	-	-
Total	34,893				555	101
Percent of population	100.0%				1.6%	0.3%

Elementary schools in Yukon communities

Community	Population	Elem. school	Nearest community with elem. school	Distance to nearest community	Population more than 50 km from service	Population more than 100 km from service
Beaver Creek	99	Y	-	-	-	-
Burwash Landing	101	N	Destruction Bay	17 km	-	-
Carcross	430	Y	-	-	-	-
Carmacks	500	Y	-	-	-	-
Dawson City	1,891	Y	-	-	-	-
Destruction Bay	48	Y	-	-	-	-
Faro	413	Y	-	-	-	-
Haines Junction	856	Y	-	-	-	-
Marsh Lake	454	N	Whitehorse	54 km	454	-
Mayo	452	Y	-	-	-	-
Old Crow	235	Y	-	-	-	-
Pelly Crossing	346	Y	-	-	-	-
Ross River	361	Y	-	-	-	-
Tagish	245	N	Carcross	30 km	-	-
Teslin	475	Y	-	-	-	-
Watson Lake	1,569	Y	-	-	-	-
Whitehorse	26,418	Y	-	-	-	-
Total	34,893				454	0
Percent of population	100.0%				1.3%	0.0%

High schools in Yukon communities

Community	Population	High school	Nearest community with high school	Distance to nearest community	Population more than 50 km from service	Population more than 100 km from service
Beaver Creek	99	N	Whitehorse	457 km	99	99
Burwash Landing	101	N	Whitehorse	284 km	101	101
Carcross	430	N	Whitehorse	74 km	430	430
Carmacks	500	N	Whitehorse	175 km	500	500
Dawson City	1,891	Y	-	-	-	-
Destruction Bay	48	N	Whitehorse	267 km	48	48
Faro	413	N	Whitehorse	356 km	413	413
Haines Junction	856	N	Whitehorse	158 km	856	856
Marsh Lake	454	N	Whitehorse	54 km	454	-
Mayo	452	N	Dawson City	235 km	452	452
Old Crow	235	N	No road access	-	235	235
Pelly Crossing	346	N	Dawson City	244 km	346	346
Ross River	361	N	Whitehorse	360 km	361	361
Tagish	245	N	Whitehorse	101 km	245	245
Teslin	475	N	Whitehorse	183 km	475	475
Watson Lake	1,569	Y	-	-	-	-
Whitehorse	26,418	Y	-	-	-	-
Total	34,893				5015	4561
Percent of population	100.0%				14.4%	13.1%

Recreation centres in Yukon communities

Community	Population	Rec. centre	Nearest community with rec. centre	Distance to nearest community	Population more than 50 km from service	Population more than 100 km from service
Beaver Creek	99	Y	-	-	-	-
Burwash Landing	101	N	Haines Junction	123 km	101	101
Carcross	430	N	Whitehorse	74 km	430	
Carmacks	500	Y	-	-	-	-
Dawson City	1,891	Y	-	-	-	-
Destruction Bay	48	N	Haines Junction	107 km	48	48
Faro	413	Y	-	-	-	-
Haines Junction	856	Y	-	-	-	-
Marsh Lake	454	Y	-	-	-	-
Mayo	452	Y	-	-	-	-
Old Crow	235	N	No road access	-	-	-
Pelly Crossing	346	N	Carmacks	107 km	346	346
Ross River	361	Y	-	-	-	-
Tagish	245	Y	-	-	-	-
Teslin	475	Y	-	-	-	-
Watson Lake	1,569	Y	-	-	-	-
Whitehorse	26,418	Y	-	-	-	-
Total	34,893				925	495
Percent of population	100.0%				2.7%	1.4%

Appendix 9. Has a regular family doctor

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	20,513	84.4%	139	70.9%
Male	10,069	83.4%	66	64.1%
Female	10,351	85.3%	72	78.[illegible]%
Age 18–24	2,168	70.7%	30	75.0%
Age 25–44	7,156	81.9%	58	65.2%
Age 45–64	8,347	88.9%	42	79.3%
Age 65+	2,035	93.3%	7	77.8%
Aboriginal	4,310	79.3%	31	75.6%
Non-Aboriginal	15,858	86.3%	106	69.7%
Completed high school or equivalent	16,881	84.4%	109	73.7%
No high school or equivalent	3,272	85.2%	29	63.0%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,541	77.1%	31	79.5%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	18,395	85.1%	105	69.1%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,954	80.4%	32	78.1%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	3,322	88.4%	25	62.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	3,554	90.7%	19	79.2%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	5,700	91.9%	15	88.2%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	8,958	82.9%	83	69.8%
Marital status: married or common-law	11,224	85.9%	55	73.3%
Single parent	1,671	79.7%	18	94.7%
Not a single parent	18,842	84.9%	121	68.4%
Whitehorse	15,870	88.8%	114	74.5%
Outside Whitehorse	4,643	72.3%	25	58.1%

Reason for no family doctor

	Population estimate*	
There are no doctors in the community	457	12.6%
Can't find a doctor who is taking new patients	471	13.0%
Not happy with the choice of doctors in community	214	5.9%
Prefer to use a walk-in clinic	606	16.7%
Prefer to use a health centre	249	6.9%
Haven't needed a doctor recently	1,093	30.1%
Some other reason	1,103	30.3%

Other reasons given, from most to least common:

No permanent doctor in community
New to area or has a doctor elsewhere
Doctor moved away or retired
Choice
Lack of availability of doctors
Prefer to use the emergency room
Changing doctors
Non-Canadian
Lack of time
Transportation problems
Wait lists to get a family doctor

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

Appendix 10. Something would prevent you from getting health care, if needed

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	1,771	7.3%	20	10.2%
Male	642	5.3%		
Female	1,098	9.1%		
Age 18–24	65	2.1%		
Age 25–44	726	8.3%		
Age 45–64	727	7.7%		
Age 65+	167	7.7%		
Aboriginal	569	10.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,186	6.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,464	7.3%		
No high school or equivalent	291	7.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	270	13.5%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,471	6.8%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	182	7.5%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	360	9.6%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	274	7.0%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	270	4.4%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	709	6.6%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,027	7.9%		
Single parent	217	10.4%		
Not a single parent	1,554	7.0%		
Whitehorse	1,098	6.1%		
Outside Whitehorse	672	10.5%		

What is preventing you from getting health care?

This question was asked of all respondents who answered 'yes' to the above question.

	Population estimate*	
Transportation problems	155	8.9%
Not knowing where to go for health care	0	0.0%
A lack of services in the home community	715	40.9%
A lack of choice in styles of care in the home community	124	7.0%
Poor past experiences	139	8.0%
Feeling that health care providers won't be able to help	96	5.5%
Feeling judged or disregarded by health care providers	186	10.7%
Concerned how family or friends would react to your health care issues	15	0.9%
Something else	1,101	63.0%

Other issues mentioned, from most to least common:

Wait time
Expense
Lack of available doctor
Travel requirement issues
No health coverage
Hard to get appointment
Lack of support
Fear
Lack of time
Lack of trust in doctors

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 11. Difficulty obtaining immediate health care

In the past 12 months, did you or a family member who lives with you need any medical care?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	17,282	71.1%	122	62.2%

In the past 12 months, did you have any difficulties getting the care you or a family member needed?

This question was asked of all respondents who answered 'yes' to the above question.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,861	16.6%	24	19.7%
Male	1,337	17.1%		
Female	1,524	16.3%		
Age 18–24	306	16.5%		
Age 25–44	1,144	17.5%		
Age 45–64	1,104	16.5%		
Age 65+	205	12.4%		
Aboriginal	768	21.7%		
Non-Aboriginal	2,063	15.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,341	16.0%		
No high school or equivalent	490	20.5%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	403	25.9%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,394	15.6%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	288	16.4%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	376	14.4%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	414	13.3%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	800	16.8%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,145	16.0%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,686	17.0%		
Single parent	313	21.3%		
Not a single parent	2,548	16.1%		
Whitehorse	1,943	15.0%		
Outside Whitehorse	919	21.4%		

What types of difficulties did you experience?

This question was asked of all respondents who answered 'yes' to the above question.

	Population estimate*	
Difficulty contacting a doctor or nurse	307	10.9%
Difficulty getting an appointment	624	22.2%
The wait to get an appointment was too long	1,101	39.2%
Difficulty getting a referral to see a specialist	784	27.9%
Transportation problems	151	5.4%
Did not know where to go	20	0.7%
Unable to leave the house because of health problems	90	3.2%
Some other difficulty	1,343	47.8%

Other difficulties mentioned, from most to least common:

- *Complaints about care*
- *Long wait time to see a specialist*
- *Travel issues*
- *Expense*
- *Difficulty getting appointment with specialist*
- *Lack of available doctor*
- *Inappropriate referrals*
- *Time issues*
- *Lack of continuity of care*
- *Lack of trust in doctors*
- *Difficulty getting a prescription*

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 12. Knowing how to access mental health and addiction services

If you or a family member who lives with you needed mental health services or counselling, would you know where to go?

⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	18,547	76.3%	134	68.4%
Male	8,899	73.7%	72	69.9%
Female	9,555	78.7%	61	66.3%
Age 18–24	2,232	72.8%	28	70.0%
Age 25–44	6,528	74.7%	64	71.9%
Age 45–64	7,463	79.5%	38	71.7%
Age 65+	1,595	73.1%	3	33.3%
Aboriginal	4,323	79.6%	30	73.2%
Non-Aboriginal	13,948	75.9%	103	67.8%
Completed high school or equivalent	15,479	77.4%	99	66.9%
No high school or equivalent	2,799	72.9%	34	73.9%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,809	90.6%	31	79.5%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	16,280	75.3%	101	66.5%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,750	72.1%	26	63.4%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	2,841	75.6%	33	82.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	3,106	79.3%	17	70.8%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	4,879	78.6%	11	64.7%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	8,340	77.1%	85	71.4%
Marital status: married or common-law	9,968	76.3%	48	64.0%
Single parent	1,622	77.4%	17	89.5%
Not a single parent	16,926	76.2%	117	66.1%
Whitehorse	13,684	76.6%	105	68.6%
Outside Whitehorse	4,863	75.8%	29	67.4%

If you or a family member who lives with you needed help for alcohol or drug problems, would you know where to go?

⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	20,512	84.4%	148	75.5%
Male	10,212	84.6%	81	78.6%
Female	10,206	84.1%	66	71.7%
Age 18–24	2,419	78.9%	30	75.0%
Age 25–44	7,566	86.6%	72	80.9%
Age 45–64	7,995	85.2%	39	73.6%
Age 65+	1,726	79.1%	5	55.6%
Aboriginal	4,863	89.5%	33	80.5%
Non-Aboriginal	15,343	83.5%	113	74.3%
Completed high school or equivalent	17,143	85.7%	111	75.0%
No high school or equivalent	3,025	78.8%	36	78.3%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,859	93.1%	34	87.2%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	18,108	83.8%	110	72.4%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,965	80.9%	31	75.6%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	3,238	86.2%	31	77.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	3,322	84.8%	17	70.8%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	5,399	87.0%	14	82.4%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	9,214	85.2%	91	76.5%
Marital status: married or common-law	10,982	84.1%	56	74.7%
Single parent	1,678	80.1%	17	89.5%
Not a single parent	18,834	84.8%	131	74.0%
Whitehorse	15,336	85.8%	119	77.8%
Outside Whitehorse	5,176	80.6%	29	67.4%

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 13. Barriers to seeking mental health or addiction services

Is there anything that would prevent you or a family member from getting mental health care or counselling, if needed?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	3,085	12.7%	26	13.3%
Male	1,169	9.7%		
Female	1,916	15.8%		
Age 18–24	417	13.6%		
Age 25–44	1,254	14.4%		
Age 45–64	1,220	13.0%		
Age 65+	95	4.4%		
Aboriginal	994	18.3%		
Non-Aboriginal	2,002	10.9%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,532	12.7%		
No high school or equivalent	498	13.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	273	13.7%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,757	12.8%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	400	16.5%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	425	11.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	347	8.9%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	795	12.8%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,128	10.4%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,902	14.6%		
Single parent	444	21.2%		
Not a single parent	2,642	11.9%		
Whitehorse	1,796	10.1%		
Outside Whitehorse	1,289	20.1%		

What is preventing you from accessing those services?

This question was asked of all respondents who answered 'yes' to the above question.

	Population estimate*	
Transportation problems	215	7.1%
Not knowing where to go for health care	551	18.0%
A lack of services in the home community	1,219	39.9%
A lack of choice in styles of care in the home community	341	11.2%
Poor past experiences	138	4.5%
Feeling that mental health care providers won't be able to help	313	10.2%
Feeling judged or disregarded by mental health care providers	129	4.2%
Concerned how family or friends would react to your mental health care issues	373	12.2%
Something else	1,530	50.1%

Other reasons given, from most to least common:

Expense
Wait time
Lack of confidence in available care providers
Shame
Stubbornness
Confidentiality concerns
Lack of adequate care
Lack of knowledge of services
Travel issues
Family obligations
Lack of child care

Is there anything that would prevent you or a family member from getting alcohol or drug counselling, treatment or support, if needed?

⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	2,188	9.0%	12	6.1%
Male	690	5.7%		
Female	1,486	12.3%		
Age 18–24	292	9.5%		
Age 25–44	980	11.2%		
Age 45–64	821	8.8%		
Age 65+	65	3.0%		
Aboriginal	694	12.8%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,444	7.9%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,605	8.0%		
No high school or equivalent	568	14.8%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	131	6.6%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,042	9.5%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	253	10.4%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	386	10.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	187	4.8%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	630	10.2%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	885	8.2%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,288	9.9%		
Single parent	274	13.1%		
Not a single parent	1,914	8.6%		
Whitehorse	1,352	7.6%		
Outside Whitehorse	836	13.0%		

What is preventing you from accessing those services?

This question was asked of all respondents who answered 'yes' to the above question.

	Population estimate*	
Transportation problems	146	6.7%
Not knowing where to go for health care	231	10.6%
A lack of services in the home community	680	31.2%
A lack of choice in styles of care in the home community	299	13.7%
Poor past experiences	116	5.3%
Feeling that counsellors, treatment or support people won't be able to help	166	7.6%
Feeling judged or disregarded by counsellors, treatment or support people	66	3.0%
Concerned how family or friends would react to your alcohol or drug issues	427	19.6%
Something else	1,082	49.7%

Other reasons given, from most to least common:

Expense
Wait time
Confidentiality concerns
Stubbornness
Shame
Lack of adequate care
Family obligations
Lack of access to care
Lack of support
Not specified
Time concerns
Work obligations

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 14. Perceptions of community safety

How safe would you feel from crime walking alone in your area during the day? (Very safe or reasonably safe)

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	23,728	98.7%	186	96.9%
Male	11,759	98.7%	97	96.0%
Female	11,875	98.8%	88	97.8%
Age 18–24	3,066	100.0%	40	100.0%
Age 25–44	8,591	99.3%	84	95.5%
Age 45–64	9,125	97.4%	50	96.2%
Age 65+	2,127	100.0%	9	100.0%
Aboriginal	5,273	97.4%	39	97.5%
Non-Aboriginal	18,077	99.1%	145	96.7%
Completed high school or equivalent	19,686	98.8%	142	97.3%
No high school or equivalent	3,707	98.3%	43	95.6%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,922	96.3%	36	97.3%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	21,258	99.0%	146	96.7%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	2,342	97.5%	39	95.1%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	3,594	96.2%	39	97.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	3,862	98.6%	23	95.8%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	6,173	100.0%	17	100.0%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	10,547	98.5%	113	96.6%
Marital status: married or common-law	12,875	99.0%	72	97.3%
Single parent	2,096	100.0%	17	89.5%
Not a single parent	21,632	98.6%	169	97.7%
Whitehorse	17,440	98.8%	145	96.0%
Outside Whitehorse	6,288	98.6%	41	100.0%

How safe would you feel from crime walking alone in your area after dark? (Very safe or reasonably safe)

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	20,725	87.3%	151	80.3%
Male	11,227	94.9%	90	89.1%
Female	9,404	79.6%	61	70.9%
Age 18-24	2,496	81.4%	32	82.1%
Age 25-44	7,697	89.3%	73	83.9%
Age 45-64	8,161	88.1%	36	70.6%
Age 65+	1,628	82.7%	8	88.9%
Aboriginal	4,385	82.4%	29	74.4%
Non-Aboriginal	16,010	88.7%	10	25.6%
Completed high school or equivalent	17,482	88.3%	117	81.8%
No high school or equivalent	2,929	81.0%	33	75.0%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,531	77.4%	27	75.0%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	18,660	88.0%	120	81.1%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,941	82.3%	28	71.8%
Household gross annual income $30,000-$59,999	3,048	83.1%	30	76.9%
Household gross annual income $60,000-$89,999	3,605	92.7%	22	91.7%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	5,686	92.3%	14	87.5%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	8,965	85.1%	91	80.5%
Marital status: married or common-law	11,455	88.8%	59	79.7%
Single parent	1,684	80.3%	11	61.1%
Not a single parent	19,042	88.0%	140	82.4%
Whitehorse	15,284	87.6%	116	78.9%
Outside Whitehorse	5,441	86.4%	35	85.4%

When alone in your home in the evening or at night, do you fee very worried, somewhat worried, or not at all worried about your safety from crime?

⇨ **Not at all worried**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	20,419	87.6%	148	79.6%
Male	11,084	93.6%	86	86.0%
Female	9,241	81.2%	61	71.8%
Age 18–24	2,219	79.2%	25	67.6%
Age 25–44	7,372	88.0%	75	87.2%
Age 45–64	8,100	87.9%	38	74.5%
Age 65+	1,986	94.2%	7	77.8%
Aboriginal	3,872	76.2%	30	75.0%
Non-Aboriginal	16,170	90.5%	116	80.6%
Completed high school or equivalent	17,117	88.7%	111	78.7%
No high school or equivalent	2,987	81.1%	36	81.8%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,115	64.5%	26	74.3%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	18,773	89.3%	119	81.0%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	2,082	90.9%	28	71.8%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	3,042	82.4%	31	81.6%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	3,544	92.2%	21	87.5%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	5,578	91.5%	13	76.5%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	8,791	84.1%	91	79.1%
Marital status: married or common-law	11,316	90.1%	56	80.0%
Single parent	1,533	76.6%	15	83.3%
Not a single parent	18,886	88.6%	133	79.2%
Whitehorse	15,139	88.1%	112	77.2%
Outside Whitehorse	5,280	86.0%	36	87.8%

Are the following situations a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your neighbourhood:

⇨ **Noisy neighbours or loud parties?**
(A very big problem or a fairly big problem)

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,752	7.3%	22	11.5%
Male	650	5.4%		
Female	1,064	8.8%		
Age 18-24	328	10.7%		
Age 25-44	664	7.6%		
Age 45-64	615	6.6%		
Age 65+	145	6.7%		
Aboriginal	773	14.2%		
Non-Aboriginal	980	5.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,495	7.5%		
No high school or equivalent	238	6.2%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	379	19.0%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,374	6.4%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	280	11.6%		
Household gross annual income $30,000-$59,999	371	9.9%		
Household gross annual income $60,000-$89,999	170	4.4%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	206	3.3%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	970	9.0%		
Marital status: married or common-law	782	6.0%		
Single parent	196	9.4%		
Not a single parent	1,557	7.1%		
Whitehorse	1,061	6.0%		
Outside Whitehorse	692	10.8%		

Are the following situations a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your neighbourhood:

⇨ **People hanging around on the streets?**

(A very big problem or a fairly big problem)

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,424	5.9%	23	12.0%
Male	459	3.8%		
Female	695	8.0%		
Age 18–24	335	10.9%		
Age 25–44	384	4.4%		
Age 45–64	566	6.0%		
Age 65+	138	6.4%		
Aboriginal	512	9.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	912	5.0%		
Completed high school or equivalent	910	4.6%		
No high school or equivalent	494	12.9%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	494	24.8%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	929	4.3%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	324	13.3%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	274	7.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	68	1.8%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	177	2.9%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	845	7.8%		
Marital status: married or common-law	579	4.4%		
Single parent	183	8.7%		
Not a single parent	1,241	5.6%		
Whitehorse	949	5.3%		
Outside Whitehorse	475	7.5%		

Are the following situations a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your neighbourhood:

⇨ **People sleeping on the streets or in other public places?**
(A very big problem or a fairly big problem)

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	687	2.9%	9	4.7%
Male	278	2.3%		
Female	409	3.4%		
Age 18–24	134	4.6%		
Age 25–44	180	2.1%		
Age 45–64	373	4.0%		
Age 65+	0	0.0%		
Aboriginal	308	5.9%		
Non-Aboriginal	379	2.1%		
Completed high school or equivalent	433	2.2%		
No high school or equivalent	235	6.1%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	260	14.2%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	426	2.0%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	229	9.4%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	165	4.4%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	89	2.3%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	51	0.8%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	358	3.4%		
Marital status: married or common-law	329	2.5%		
Single parent	101	4.9%		
Not a single parent	586	2.7%		
Whitehorse	467	2.7%		
Outside Whitehorse	220	3.5%		

Are the following situations a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your neighbourhood:

⇨ **Garbage or litter lying around?**

(A very big problem or a fairly big problem)

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,560	10.6%	35	18.3%
Male	1,173	9.8%		
Female	1,387	11.5%		
Age 18–24	542	17.7%		
Age 25–44	997	11.4%		
Age 45–64	856	9.1%		
Age 65+	137	6.3%		
Aboriginal	734	13.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,792	9.8%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,993	10.0%		
No high school or equivalent	548	14.3%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	472	23.6%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,057	9.5%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	367	15.1%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	315	8.4%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	305	7.8%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	341	5.5%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,308	12.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,233	9.4%		
Single parent	196	9.4%		
Not a single parent	2,364	10.7%		
Whitehorse	1,852	10.4%		
Outside Whitehorse	708	11.1%		

Are the following situations a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your neighbourhood:

⇨ **Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles?**
(A very big problem or a fairly big problem)

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,683	11.1%	26	13.7%
Male	1,028	8.6%		
Female	1,654	13.8%		
Age 18–24	490	16.0%		
Age 25–44	906	10.4%		
Age 45–64	992	10.6%		
Age 65+	236	10.8%		
Aboriginal	954	17.6%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,729	9.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,942	9.7%		
No high school or equivalent	721	18.9%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	629	31.5%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,023	9.4%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	372	15.3%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	328	8.7%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	332	8.5%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	476	7.7%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,192	11.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,472	11.3%		
Single parent	256	12.2%		
Not a single parent	2,427	11.0%		
Whitehorse	2,021	11.4%		
Outside Whitehorse	662	10.4%		

Are the following situations a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your neighbourhood:

⇨ **People being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion?**
(A very big problem or a fairly big problem)

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	1,173	5.0%	13	7.1%
Male	580	5.0%		
Female	592	5.1%		
Age 18–24	491	16.5%		
Age 25–44	185	2.2%		
Age 45–64	394	4.3%		
Age 65+	26	1.2%		
Aboriginal	571	10.8%		
Non-Aboriginal	555	3.2%		
Completed high school or equivalent	626	3.3%		
No high school or equivalent	547	14.5%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	354	18.7%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	787	3.8%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	154	6.6%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	187	5.1%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	24	0.6%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	153	2.6%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	683	6.5%		
Marital status: married or common-law	489	3.9%		
Single parent	223	10.7%		
Not a single parent	949	4.5%		
Whitehorse	691	4.1%		
Outside Whitehorse	481	7.6%		

Are the following situations a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your neighbourhood:

⇨ **People using or dealing drugs?**

(A very big problem or a fairly big problem)

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	3,290	14.4%	39	21.3%
Male	1,354	11.8%		
Female	1,924	17.1%		
Age 18–24	532	18.1%		
Age 25–44	965	11.4%		
Age 45–64	1404	16.1%		
Age 65+	285	14.3%		
Aboriginal	1276	24.7%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,953	11.2%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,336	12.3%		
No high school or equivalent	900	25.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	676	35.1%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,568	12.6%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	474	20.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	575	16.6%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	443	11.6%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	497	8.4%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,856	18.0%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,420	11.5%		
Single parent	310	15.4%		
Not a single parent	2,981	14.3%		
Whitehorse	1,879	11.1%		
Outside Whitehorse	1,412	23.7%		

Are the following situations a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your neighbourhood:

⇨ **People being drunk or rowdy in public places?**

(A very big problem or a fairly big problem)

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	3,383	14.2%	32	16.8%
Male	1,255	10.6%		
Female	2,129	17.9%		
Age 18–24	834	27.6%		
Age 25–44	1,078	12.4%		
Age 45–64	1,253	13.5%		
Age 65+	156	7.4%		
Aboriginal	1,454	27.1%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,914	10.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,526	12.7%		
No high school or equivalent	823	22.2%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	961	48.1%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,376	11.1%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	523	21.6%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	610	16.4%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	215	5.5%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	563	9.1%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,968	18.4%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,400	10.8%		
Single parent	476	23.2%		
Not a single parent	2,908	13.3%		
Whitehorse	1,822	10.4%		
Outside Whitehorse	1,562	24.9%		

Are the following situations a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your neighbourhood:

⇨ **Prostitution?**

(A very big problem or a fairly big problem)

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	335	1.5%	7	3.9%
Male	112	1.0%		
Female	224	2.0%		
Age 18–24	133	4.5%		
Age 25–44	62	0.7%		
Age 45–64	140	1.6%		
Age 65+	0	0.0%		
Aboriginal	258	5.1%		
Non-Aboriginal	77	0.4%		
Completed high school or equivalent	287	1.5%		
No high school or equivalent	48	1.3%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	133	7.3%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	202	1.0%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	0	0.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	126	3.6%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	31	0.8%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	30	0.5%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	259	2.6%		
Marital status: married or common-law	76	0.6%		
Single parent	14	0.7%		
Not a single parent	321	1.5%		
Whitehorse	261	1.5%		
Outside Whitehorse	74	1.2%		

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 15. Feeling out of place

How often do you feel uncomfortable or out of place in your community because of your ethnicity, culture, race, skin colour, language, accent, or religion?

⇨ **Never**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	18,988	78.7%	149	76.8%
Male	9,756	81.4%	78	77.2%
Female	9,150	75.9%	70	76.1%
Age 18–24	2,388	77.9%	29	72.5%
Age 25–44	6,565	75.4%	68	76.4%
Age 45–64	7,414	79.1%	42	80.8%
Age 65+	1,967	91.2%	7	77.8%
Aboriginal	3,673	67.6%	29	70.7%
Non-Aboriginal	15,040	82.1%	118	78.2%
Completed high school or equivalent	16,117	80.7%	114	77.6%
No high school or equivalent	2,612	68.2%	34	73.9%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,290	64.6%	42	63.2%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	17,312	80.3%	121	79.6%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,929	79.4%	28	68.3%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	2,698	72.6%	31	77.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	3,356	85.9%	21	87.5%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	5,011	80.8%	15	88.2%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	8,220	76.5%	91	77.1%
Marital status: married or common-law	10,531	80.6%	57	76.0%
Single parent	1,174	56.9%	11	57.9%
Not a single parent	17,814	80.8%	138	78.9%
Whitehorse	14,377	81.0%	115	75.7%
Outside Whitehorse	4,611	72.4%	34	81.0%

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 16. Experiences of discrimination

In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of your:

Sex?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	3,403	14.1%	23	12.1%
Male	1,437	12.0%		
Female	1,697	16.3%		
Age 18–24	539	17.6%		
Age 25–44	1,475	16.9%		
Age 45–64	1,169	12.5%		
Age 65+	102	4.7%		
Aboriginal	1,190	22.0%		
Non-Aboriginal	2,179	11.9%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,764	13.8%		
No high school or equivalent	640	16.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	512	25.9%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,876	13.3%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	365	15.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	714	19.0%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	409	10.4%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	715	11.5%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,737	16.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,666	12.8%		
Single parent	282	13.6%		
Not a single parent	3,121	14.1%		
Whitehorse	2,433	13.7%		
Outside Whitehorse	970	15.2%		

In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of your:

Sexual orientation?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	1,053	4.4%	5	2.6%
Male	661	5.5%		
Female	392	3.3%		
Age 18–24	319	10.4%		
Age 25–44	355	4.1%		
Age 45–64	312	3.3%		
Age 65+	20	0.9%		
Aboriginal	353	6.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	700	3.8%		
Completed high school or equivalent	907	4.5%		
No high school or equivalent	146	3.8%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	86	4.4%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	967	4.5%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	49	2.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	162	4.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	75	1.9%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	274	4.4%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	642	6.0%		
Marital status: married or common-law	411	3.2%		
Single parent	101	4.9%		
Not a single parent	952	4.3%		
Whitehorse	728	4.1%		
Outside Whitehorse	325	5.1%		

In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of your:

Family type (i.e.: married or not, or whether you have children)?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,522	6.3%	17	8.9%
Male	538	4.5%		
Female	984	8.1%		
Age 18–24	328	11.0%		
Age 25–44	611	7.0%		
Age 45–64	576	6.1%		
Age 65+	6	0.3%		
Aboriginal	616	11.4%		
Non-Aboriginal	906	5.0%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,138	5.7%		
No high school or equivalent	365	9.5%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	295	14.8%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,176	5.5%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	173	7.1%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	369	9.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	119	3.0%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	280	4.5%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	823	7.7%		
Marital status: married or common-law	679	5.2%		
Single parent	455	21.7%		
Not a single parent	1,067	4.9%		
Whitehorse	1,097	6.2%		
Outside Whitehorse	425	6.7%		

In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of your:

Ethnicity or culture?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	3,716	15.4%	22	11.5%
Male	1,842	15.4%		
Female	1,823	15.1%		
Age 18–24	487	15.9%		
Age 25–44	1,541	17.6%		
Age 45–64	1,423	15.2%		
Age 65+	118	5.4%		
Aboriginal	1,677	30.9%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,929	10.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,740	13.7%		
No high school or equivalent	881	22.9%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	509	25.5%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	3,049	14.1%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	383	15.8%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	593	15.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	466	11.9%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	812	13.1%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,603	14.8%		
Marital status: married or common-law	2,018	15.5%		
Single parent	394	18.8%		
Not a single parent	3,322	15.0%		
Whitehorse	2,314	13.0%		
Outside Whitehorse	1,402	21.9%		

In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of your:

Race or colour?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	3,938	16.3%	24	12.6%
Male	2,012	16.8%		
Female	1,914	15.8%		
Age 18–24	530	17.3%		
Age 25–44	1,559	17.9%		
Age 45–64	1,530	16.3%		
Age 65+	172	7.9%		
Aboriginal	1,682	31.0%		
Non-Aboriginal	2,145	11.7%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,895	14.5%		
No high school or equivalent	948	24.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	595	29.8%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	3,220	14.9%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	486	20.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	712	19.0%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	504	12.9%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	766	12.3%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,871	17.3%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,972	15.1%		
Single parent	536	25.6%		
Not a single parent	3,402	15.4%		
Whitehorse	2,408	13.5%		
Outside Whitehorse	1,531	23.9%		

In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of your:

Religion?

⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	1,152	4.8%	12	6.2%
Male	623	5.2%		
Female	517	4.3%		
Age 18–24	148	4.8%		
Age 25–44	490	5.6%		
Age 45–64	493	5.3%		
Age 65+	20	0.9%		
Aboriginal	426	7.8%		
Non-Aboriginal	726	4.0%		
Completed high school or equivalent	923	4.6%		
No high school or equivalent	229	6.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	54	2.7%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,066	4.9%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	104	4.3%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	204	5.4%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	213	5.4%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	299	4.8%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	545	5.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	587	4.5%		
Single parent	75	3.6%		
Not a single parent	1,077	4.9%		
Whitehorse	830	4.7%		
Outside Whitehorse	322	5.0%		

By type of religion:				
No religion (agnostic, atheist)	284	2.7%		
Christian (including Protestant, Catholic, Orthodox, or LDS)	566	5.4%		
Jehovah's Witness	100	61.2%		
Jewish	0	0.0%		
Islam	51	62.0%		
Buddhist	25	8.0%		
Hindu	0	0.0		
Pagan or Wiccan	0	0.0%		
Native American/ Traditional First Nation spirituality	106	15.3%		
Other	0	0.0%		

In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of your:

Age?

⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	1,921	8.0%	28	14.6%
Male	1,150	9.6%		
Female	771	6.4%		
Age 18–24	358	11.7%		
Age 25–44	487	5.6%		
Age 45–64	876	9.4%		
Age 65+	129	5.9%		
Aboriginal	596	11.0%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,291	7.0%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,446	7.2%		
No high school or equivalent	456	11.9%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	261	13.1%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,645	7.6%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	265	11.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	406	10.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	192	4.9%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	242	3.9%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,213	11.3%		
Marital status: married or common-law	688	5.3%		
Single parent	239	11.4%		
Not a single parent	1,682	7.6%		
Whitehorse	1,387	7.8%		
Outside Whitehorse	534	8.4%		

In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of your:

Disability?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	795	3.3%	12	6.3%
Male	442	3.7%		
Female	334	2.8%		
Age 18–24	116	3.8%		
Age 25–44	171	2.0%		
Age 45–64	424	4.5%		
Age 65+	84	3.8%		
Aboriginal	240	4.4%		
Non-Aboriginal	509	2.8%		
Completed high school or equivalent	485	2.4%		
No high school or equivalent	291	7.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	239	12.0%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	525	2.4%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	258	10.6%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	132	3.5%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	127	3.2%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	24	0.4%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	579	5.4%		
Marital status: married or common-law	216	1.7%		
Single parent	95	4.5%		
Not a single parent	700	3.2%		
Whitehorse	584	3.3%		
Outside Whitehorse	211	3.3%		

In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of your:

Language?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	943	3.9%	15	7.8%
Male	614	5.1%		
Female	330	2.7%		
Age 18–24	70	2.3%		
Age 25–44	331	3.8%		
Age 45–64	510	5.4%		
Age 65+	32	1.5%		
Aboriginal	351	6.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	592	3.2%		
Completed high school or equivalent	728	3.6%		
No high school or equivalent	196	5.1%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	151	7.6%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	792	3.7%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	157	6.5%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	240	6.4%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	119	3.1%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	152	2.4%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	603	5.6%		
Marital status: married or common-law	340	2.6%		
Single parent	44	2.1%		
Not a single parent	899	4.1%		
Whitehorse	731	4.1%		
Outside Whitehorse	212	3.3%		

In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of your:

Source of income (such as the type of job you have, or if you collect SA)?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,917	8.0%	27	14.1%
Male	677	5.7%		
Female	1,240	10.2%		
Age 18–24	265	9.1%		
Age 25–44	799	9.1%		
Age 45–64	812	8.7%		
Age 65+	40	1.8%		
Aboriginal	735	13.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,182	6.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,488	7.5%		
No high school or equivalent	409	10.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	649	32.5%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,236	5.8%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	451	18.6%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	272	7.2%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	171	4.4%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	251	4.0%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,132	10.6%		
Marital status: married or common-law	784	6.0%		
Single parent	310	14.8%		
Not a single parent	1,607	7.3%		
Whitehorse	1,453	8.2%		
Outside Whitehorse	464	7.3%		

In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of:

Some other reason?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	880	3.7%	7	3.7%
Male	318	2.7%		
Female	562	4.7%		
Age 18–24	107	3.5%		
Age 25–44	411	4.8%		
Age 45–64	321	3.4%		
Age 65+	40	1.9%		
Aboriginal	405	7.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	475	2.6%		
Completed high school or equivalent	742	3.7%		
No high school or equivalent	138	3.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	170	8.6%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	710	3.3%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	151	6.2%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	205	5.5%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	66	1.7%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	128	2.1%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	487	4.6%		
Marital status: married or common-law	393	3.0%		
Single parent	109	5.4%		
Not a single parent	771	3.5%		
Whitehorse	650	3.7%		
Outside Whitehorse	230	3.6%		

In what types of situations have you experienced discrimination in the past five years? Was it:
This was asked of everyone who answered 'yes' to at least one of the above discrimination questions.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
On the street	3,763	48.6%	32	41.6%
In a store, bank or restaurant	2,912	37.8%	26	33.8%
At work	4,009	52.2%	36	46.8%
When applying for a job or promotion	2,322	30.3%	20	26.0%
When dealing with the police or the courts	1,612	21.2%	12	15.8%
On a bus, train, airplane, subway etc.	1,122	14.5%	11	14.3%
When attending school or classes	1,626	21.2%	9	11.7%
At the school of your child or relative	1,072	14.0%	< 5	
When looking for a place to live/ renting or buying a home	1,309	17.0%	22	29.0%
When participating in sports or recreation	1,178	15.3%	6	7.8%
When dealing with hospitals or health care workers	1,370	17.8%	9	11.7%
When crossing the border into Canada	983	12.9%	< 5	
Any other situation	1,349	17.6%	13	16.9%

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 17. Trust in members of the community

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you cannot be too careful in dealing with people?

They can be trusted

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	13,326	54.9%	92	46.9%
Male	6,496	53.8%	49	47.6%
Female	6,795	56.0%	43	46.7%
Age 18–24	984	32.1%	17	42.5%
Age 25–44	5,074	58.1%	46	51.7%
Age 45–64	6,097	65.0%	22	41.5%
Age 65+	1,112	51.0%	6	66.7%
Aboriginal	2,140	39.4%	16	39.0%
Non-Aboriginal	11,090	60.3%	76	50.0%
Completed high school or equivalent	11,684	58.4%	78	52.7%
No high school or equivalent	1,588	41.4%	14	30.4%
Household income includes Social Assistance	516	25.8%	8	20.5%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	12,732	58.9%	83	54.6%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	997	41.1%	15	36.6%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,988	52.9%	23	57.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,619	66.8%	16	66.7%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	4,693	75.6%	11	64.7%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	5,319	49.2%	55	46.2%
Marital status: married or common-law	7,992	61.2%	37	49.3%
Single parent	996	47.5%	< 5	
Not a single parent	12,330	55.5%	89	50.3%
Whitehorse	9,790	54.8%	70	45.8%
Outside Whitehorse	3,536	55.1%	22	51.2%

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'cannot be trusted at all' and 5 means 'can be trusted a lot', how much do you trust:

People in your family?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low–moderate (1–3)		Don't know	
All respondents	21,824	91.7%	1742	7.3%	240	1.0%
Male	10,834	92.1%	792	6.7%	136	1.2%
Female	10,896	91.2%	950	8.0%	104	0.9%
Age 18–24	2,847	92.9%	219	7.2%	0	0.0%
Age 25–44	7,971	91.8%	658	7.6%	56	0.7%
Age 45–64	8,604	91.9%	632	6.7%	130	1.4%
Age 65+	1,939	90.0%	186	8.6%	30	1.4%
Aboriginal	4,719	86.9%	652	12.0%	61	1.1%
Non-Aboriginal	16,984	93.1%	1089	6.0%	179	1.0%
Completed high school or equivalent	18,629	93.4%	1136	5.7%	172	0.9%
No high school or equivalent	3,116	82.2%	606	16.0%	68	1.8%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,493	74.8%	490	24.5%	14	0.7%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	20,028	93.2%	1238	5.8%	226	1.1%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,985	81.7%	444	18.3%	0	0.0%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	3,230	86.0%	458	12.2%	68	1.8%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	3,694	94.3%	186	4.8%	39	1.0%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	6,002	96.7%	178	2.9%	25	0.4%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	9,370	87.7%	1111	10.4%	206	1.9%
Marital status: married or common-law	12,398	94.9%	631	4.8%	34	0.3%
Single parent	1,784	85.1%	312	14.9%	0	0.0
Not a single parent	20,040	92.3%	1429	6.6%	240	1.1%
Whitehorse	15,938	91.3%	1450	8.3%	64	0.4%
Outside Whitehorse	5,886	92.6%	292	4.6%	176	2.8%
Special sample**	168	87.1%	19	9.8%	6	3.1%

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'cannot be trusted at all' and 5 means 'can be trusted a lot', how much do you trust:

People in your neighbourhood?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low-moderate (1-3)		Don't know	
All respondents	14,254	59.8%	8504	35.7%	1070	4.5%
Male	6,949	59.1%	4215	35.8%	598	5.1%
Female	7,231	60.4%	4270	35.7%	472	3.9%
Age 18-24	1,123	36.6%	1710	55.8%	232	7.6%
Age 25-44	4,982	57.4%	3467	39.9%	236	2.7%
Age 45-64	6,428	68.5%	2549	27.2%	408	4.3%
Age 65+	1,419	65.7%	568	26.3%	172	8.0%
Aboriginal	2,221	41.0%	3126	57.6%	76	1.4%
Non-Aboriginal	11,973	65.5%	5317	29.1%	995	5.4%
Completed high school or equivalent	12,166	60.9%	6875	34.4%	929	4.7%
No high school or equivalent	2,044	54.1%	1594	42.2%	142	3.8%
Household income includes Social Assistance	523	26.2%	1403	70.3%	71	3.6%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	13,588	63.2%	6934	32.2%	993	4.6%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,157	47.7%	1236	50.9%	36	1.5%
Household gross annual income $30,000-$59,999	2,264	60.3%	1385	36.9%	108	2.9%
Household gross annual income $60,000-$89,999	2,463	62.9%	1366	34.9%	89	2.3%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	4,739	76.4%	1451	23.4%	15	0.3%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	5,556	51.8%	4544	42.4%	619	5.8%
Marital status: married or common-law	8,664	66.4%	3945	30.2%	445	3.4%
Single parent	1,232	58.8%	832	39.7%	32	1.5%
Not a single parent	13,022	59.9%	7672	35.3%	1038	4.8%
Whitehorse	10,545	60.3%	6027	34.5%	914	5.2%
Outside Whitehorse	3,710	58.5%	2477	39.1%	157	2.5%
Special sample**	87	45.1%	100	51.8%	6	3.1%

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'cannot be trusted at all' and 5 means 'can be trusted a lot', how much do you trust:

People you work with or go to school with?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low–moderate (1–3)		Don't know	
All respondents	15,856	68.8%	5055	21.9%	2152	9.3%
Male	7,885	69.1%	2516	22.1%	1013	8.9%
Female	7,936	68.7%	2481	21.5%	1138	9.9%
Age 18–24	1,834	59.8%	1088	35.5%	144	4.7%
Age 25–44	6,397	74.9%	1747	20.5%	392	4.6%
Age 45–64	6,530	71.6%	1940	21.3%	648	7.1%
Age 65+	790	43.7%	132	7.3%	887	49.0%
Aboriginal	3,117	58.9%	1723	32.6%	448	8.5%
Non-Aboriginal	12,618	71.5%	3332	18.9%	1704	9.7%
Completed high school or equivalent	13,901	71.6%	4035	20.8%	1490	7.7%
No high school or equivalent	1,877	52.7%	1020	28.7%	662	18.6%
Household income includes Social Assistance	543	28.6%	886	46.6%	472	24.8%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	15,194	72.9%	4033	19.3%	1620	7.8%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,078	49.0%	628	28.6%	493	22.4%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	2,202	61.2%	965	26.8%	434	12.1%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	3,269	84.0%	546	14.0%	75	1.9%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	5,165	84.4%	802	13.1%	155	2.5%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	9,462	74.4%	2572	25.0%	1365	13.3%
Marital status: married or common-law	6,345	61.7%	2483	19.5%	780	6.1%
Single parent	1,282	62.4%	666	31.9%	117	5.7%
Not a single parent	14,575	69.4%	4400	20.9%	2034	9.7%
Whitehorse	11,642	68.9%	3709	22.0%	1540	9.1%
Outside Whitehorse	4,215	68.3%	1346	21.8%	612	9.9%
Special sample**	117	61.3%	54	28.3%	20	10.5%

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'cannot be trusted at all' and 5 means 'can be trusted a lot', how much do you trust:

Strangers?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low–moderate (1–3)		Don't know	
All respondents	3,858	16.2%	18852	79.3%	1057	4.5%
Male	1,871	15.9%	9328	79.4%	552	4.7%
Female	1,987	16.7%	9430	79.1%	505	4.2%
Age 18–24	230	7.5%	2836	92.5%	0	0.0%
Age 25–44	1,491	17.3%	6976	80.8%	170	2.0%
Age 45–64	1,749	18.6%	7076	75.4%	560	6.0%
Age 65+	317	14.8%	1524	71.1%	303	14.1%
Aboriginal	555	10.3%	4586	85.2%	244	4.5%
Non-Aboriginal	3,303	18.1%	14145	77.5%	813	4.5%
Completed high school or equivalent	3,354	16.9%	15857	79.7%	687	3.5%
No high school or equivalent	504	13.3%	2925	77.2%	361	9.5%
Household income includes Social Assistance	250	12.8%	1685	86.4%	14	0.7%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	3,543	16.5%	16914	78.7%	1043	4.9%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	367	15.2%	1990	82.4%	58	2.4%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	418	11.1%	3125	83.2%	214	5.7%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	758	19.3%	3103	79.2%	58	1.5%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	1,574	25.4%	4545	73.3%	86	1.4%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,583	14.9%	8582	80.6%	483	4.5%
Marital status: married or common-law	2,275	17.4%	10214	78.2%	574	4.4%
Single parent	322	15.3%	1663	79.3%	111	5.3%
Not a single parent	3,536	16.3%	17189	79.3%	946	4.4%
Whitehorse	2,962	17.0%	13705	78.7%	757	4.4%
Outside Whitehorse	895	14.1%	5147	81.2%	300	4.7%
Special sample**	28	14.5%	158	81.9%	7	3.6%

If you lost a wallet or purse that contained two hundred dollars, how likely is it to be returned with the money in it, if it was found by someone who lives close by?

	Population estimate*					
	Very likely		Somewhat likely		Not at all likely	
All respondents	9,314	38.3%	9488	39.1%	4348	17.9%
Male	5,172	42.9%	4358	36.1%	1848	15.3%
Female	4,106	33.8%	5072	41.8%	2501	20.6%
Age 18–24	901	29.4%	1193	38.9%	972	31.7%
Age 25–44	2,944	33.7%	3875	44.4%	1681	19.2%
Age 45–64	4,359	46.5%	3411	36.3%	1330	14.2%
Age 65+	1,019	46.7%	666	30.5%	318	14.6%
Aboriginal	1,449	26.7%	2120	39.0%	1813	33.4%
Non-Aboriginal	7,840	42.7%	7353	40.0%	2490	13.6%
Completed high school or equivalent	8,120	40.6%	8133	40.6%	3224	16.1%
No high school or equivalent	1,169	30.4%	1340	34.9%	1105	28.8%
Household income includes Social Assistance	378	18.9%	815	40.8%	790	39.6%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	8,859	41.0%	8523	39.4%	3539	16.4%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	812	33.4%	899	37.0%	676	27.9%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,495	39.8%	1388	36.9%	826	22.0%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	1,664	42.5%	1799	45.9%	416	10.6%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	3,110	50.1%	2528	40.7%	466	7.5%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	4,100	37.9%	3877	35.9%	2557	23.7%
Marital status: married or common-law	5,199	39.8%	5596	42.8%	1772	13.6%
Single parent	593	28.3%	674	32.1%	800	38.2%
Not a single parent	8,721	39.3%	8815	39.7%	3548	16.0%
Whitehorse	6,535	36.6%	7498	41.9%	2932	16.4%
Outside Whitehorse	2,779	43.3%	1991	31.0%	1416	22.1%

If you lost a wallet or purse that contained two hundred dollars, how likely is it to be returned with the money in it, if it was found by someone who lives close by?

	Special sample**					
	Very likely		**Somewhat likely**		**Not at all likely**	
All respondents	41	20.9%	65	33.2%	73	37.2%
Male	24	23.3%	30	29.1%	41	39.8%
Female	17	18.5%	35	38.0%	32	34.8%
Age 18–24	7	17.5%	13	32.5%	17	42.5%
Age 25–44	15	16.9%	38	42.7%	28	31.5%
Age 45–64	16	30.2%	13	24.5%	22	41.5%
Age 65+	3	33.3%	< 5		< 5	
Aboriginal	7	17.1%	12	29.3%	16	39.0%
Non-Aboriginal	33	21.7%	53	34.9%	57	37.5%
Completed high school or equivalent	33	22.3%	51	34.5%	54	36.5%
No high school or equivalent	8	17.4%	14	30.4%	19	41.3%
Household income includes Social Assistance	5	12.8%	11	28.2%	21	53.9%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	36	23.7%	54	35.5%	49	32.2%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	8	19.5%	15	36.6%	17	41.5%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	10	25.0%	14	35.0%	13	32.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	8	33.3%	10	41.7%	5	20.8%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	5	29.4%	< 5		6	35.3%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	20	16.8%	40	33.6%	47	39.5%
Marital status: married or common-law	21	28.0%	25	33.3%	26	34.7%
Single parent	< 5		< 5		11	57.9%
Not a single parent	39	22.0%	61	34.5%	62	35.0%
Whitehorse	21	13.7%	54	35.3%	67	43.8%
Outside Whitehorse	20	46.5%	11	25.6%	6	14.0%

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 18. Confidence in social institutions

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'no confidence at all' and 5 means 'a great deal of confidence', how much confidence do you have in:
The police?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low–moderate (1–3)		Don't know	
All respondents	13,543	56.8%	10140	42.5%	183	0.8%
Male	6,776	57.5%	5000	42.5%	0	0.0%
Female	6,716	56.0%	5097	42.5%	183	1.5%
Age 18–24	1,788	58.3%	1277	41.7%	0	0.0%
Age 25–44	4,820	55.4%	3769	43.3%	110	1.3%
Age 45–64	5,553	59.2%	3798	40.5%	34	0.4%
Age 65+	1,210	55.5%	932	42.7%	39	1.8%
Aboriginal	2,204	40.9%	3129	58.0%	62	1.1%
Non-Aboriginal	11,329	61.7%	6899	37.6%	122	0.7%
Completed high school or equivalent	11,632	58.3%	8206	41.1%	109	0.5%
No high school or equivalent	1,863	48.5%	1904	49.6%	74	2.0%
Household income includes Social Assistance	662	33.1%	1288	64.5%	47	2.4%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	12,810	59.4%	8613	40.0%	129	0.6%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,156	47.6%	1246	51.3%	27	1.1%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,839	49.0%	1886	50.2%	31	0.8%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,379	61.3%	1488	38.4%	13	0.3%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	4,138	66.7%	2067	33.3%	0	0.0%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	5,536	51.5%	5040	46.9%	170	1.6%
Marital status: married or common-law	7,987	61.1%	5069	38.8%	7	0.1%
Single parent	1,215	58.0%	850	40.6%	31	1.5%
Not a single parent	12,328	56.6%	9290	42.7%	152	0.7%
Whitehorse	10,081	57.4%	7327	41.8%	143	0.8%
Outside Whitehorse	3,463	54.8%	2813	44.5%	40	0.6%
Special sample**	90	46.6%	95	49.2%	8	4.2%

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'no confidence at all' and 5 means 'a great deal of confidence', how much confidence do you have in:
The justice system and courts?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low-moderate (1-3)		Don't know	
All respondents	9,583	40.2%	13290	55.8%	960	4.0%
Male	4,599	39.2%	6732	57.3%	414	3.5%
Female	4,949	41.3%	6501	54.2%	547	4.6%
Age 18-24	1,290	42.1%	1516	49.4%	260	8.5%
Age 25-44	3,495	40.2%	5055	58.1%	149	1.7%
Age 45-64	4,008	42.9%	5104	54.6%	241	2.6%
Age 65+	633	29.0%	1239	56.8%	310	14.2%
Aboriginal	1,298	24.1%	3691	68.4%	406	7.5%
Non-Aboriginal	8,260	45.1%	9503	51.9%	554	3.0%
Completed high school or equivalent	8,662	43.4%	10604	53.2%	680	3.4%
No high school or equivalent	877	23.0%	2652	69.6%	281	7.4%
Household income includes Social Assistance	477	23.9%	1449	72.6%	71	3.6%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	9,048	42.1%	11604	53.9%	867	4.0%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	672	27.7%	1647	67.8%	110	4.5%
Household gross annual income $30,000-$59,999	1,384	36.8%	2213	58.9%	159	4.2%
Household gross annual income $60,000-$89,999	1,634	42.1%	2203	56.8%	43	1.1%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	3,162	51.0%	2994	48.3%	48	0.8%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	4,158	38.8%	6111	57.0%	446	4.2%
Marital status: married or common-law	5,410	41.4%	7145	54.7%	508	3.9%
Single parent	859	41.0%	1163	55.5%	74	3.5%
Not a single parent	8,724	40.1%	12128	55.8%	886	4.1%
Whitehorse	7,202	41.1%	9671	55.2%	645	3.7%
Outside Whitehorse	2,382	37.7%	3619	57.3%	315	5.0%
Special sample**	62	32.1%	108	56.0%	23	11.9%

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'no confidence at all' and 5 means 'a great deal of confidence', how much confidence do you have in:
The health care system?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low–moderate (1–3)		Don't know	
All respondents	17,679	74.0%	6058	25.3%	166	0.7%
Male	9,038	76.5%	2722	23.0%	53	0.5%
Female	8,586	71.6%	3297	27.5%	113	0.9%
Age 18–24	2,529	82.5%	537	17.5%	0	0.0%
Age 25–44	6,455	73.9%	2227	25.5%	54	0.6%
Age 45–64	6,708	71.5%	2638	28.1%	39	0.4%
Age 65+	1,715	78.6%	393	18.0%	73	3.4%
Aboriginal	3,558	65.5%	1819	55.0%	55	1.0%
Non-Aboriginal	14,030	76.5%	4208	22.9%	111	0.6%
Completed high school or equivalent	14,980	75.0%	4892	24.5%	111	0.6%
No high school or equivalent	2,650	69.0%	1136	29.6%	55	1.4%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,260	63.1%	737	36.9%	0	0.0%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	16,302	75.5%	5127	23.8%	160	0.7%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,675	69.0%	738	30.4%	16	0.7%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	2,663	70.9%	1094	29.1%	0	0.0%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	3,038	77.5%	831	21.2%	50	1.3%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	4,945	79.7%	1259	20.3%	0	0.0%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	8,065	74.8%	2612	24.2%	107	1.0%
Marital status: married or common-law	9,595	73.5%	2415	26.1%	53	0.4%
Single parent	1,535	73.3%	561	26.8%	0	0.0%
Not a single parent	16,143	74.0%	5497	25.2%	166	0.8%
Whitehorse	13,164	75.0%	4302	24.5%	84	0.5%
Outside Whitehorse	4,514	71.1%	1757	27.7%	83	1.3%
Special sample**	149	77.2%	33	17.1%	11	5.7%

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'no confidence at all' and 5 means 'a great deal of confidence', how much confidence do you have in:
The school system?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low–moderate (1–3)		Don't know	
All respondents	11,772	49.4%	8716	36.6%	3323	14.0%
Male	5,840	49.4%	4393	37.2%	1580	13.4%
Female	5,907	49.6%	4254	35.7%	1744	14.7%
Age 18–24	1,574	52.1%	1138	37.7%	311	10.3%
Age 25–44	4,691	53.7%	2915	33.4%	1131	12.9%
Age 45–64	4,479	48.0%	3755	40.2%	1102	11.8%
Age 65+	898	41.2%	569	26.1%	714	32.7%
Aboriginal	2,641	48.9%	2289	42.4%	473	8.8%
Non-Aboriginal	9,106	49.8%	6377	34.9%	2804	15.3%
Completed high school or equivalent	10,294	51.6%	7098	35.6%	2543	12.8%
No high school or equivalent	1,434	37.8%	1583	41.7%	781	20.6%
Household income includes Social Assistance	694	34.8%	906	45.3%	398	19.9%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	11,005	51.2%	7618	35.4%	2875	13.4%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,034	43.4%	954	40.0%	397	16.7%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,654	44.4%	1478	39.7%	595	16.0%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,098	53.6%	1228	31.3%	592	15.1%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	3,574	57.8%	2258	36.5%	353	5.7%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	4,688	43.8%	4315	40.3%	1708	16.0%
Marital status: married or common-law	7,049	54.0%	4386	33.6%	1608	12.3%
Single parent	1,158	56.4%	714	34.8%	182	8.9%
Not a single parent	10,614	48.8%	8003	36.8%	3141	14.4%
Whitehorse	8,772	50.1%	6231	35.6%	2498	14.3%
Outside Whitehorse	3,000	47.5%	2486	39.4%	825	13.1%
Special sample**	93	48.2%	61	31.6%	39	20.2%

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'no confidence at all' and 5 means 'a great deal of confidence', how much confidence do you have in:
The welfare system?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low–moderate (1–3)		Don't know	
All respondents	6,411	26.9%	10146	42.5%	7316	30.7%
Male	3,377	28.6%	5070	42.9%	3366	28.5%
Female	3,034	25.4%	5045	42.2%	3886	32.5%
Age 18–24	1,167	38.1%	1160	37.8%	739	24.1%
Age 25–44	2,608	30.0%	3525	40.5%	2572	29.6%
Age 45–64	2,128	22.7%	4321	46.0%	2937	31.3%
Age 65+	495	22.7%	774	35.5%	913	41.9%
Aboriginal	1,356	25.0%	2855	52.6%	1222	22.5%
Non-Aboriginal	5,009	27.3%	7256	39.6%	6053	33.0%
Completed high school or equivalent	5,298	26.6%	8288	41.5%	6366	31.9%
No high school or equivalent	1,074	28.0%	1857	48.4%	910	23.7%
Household income includes Social Assistance	911	45.6%	976	48.9%	110	5.5%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	5,471	25.4%	9005	41.8%	7083	32.9%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	820	33.7%	1080	44.5%	529	21.8%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	876	23.3%	1786	47.6%	1094	29.1%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	847	21.6%	1598	40.8%	1474	37.6%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	1,670	26.9%	2517	40.6%	2018	32.5%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	3,441	31.9%	4639	43.0%	2704	25.1%
Marital status: married or common-law	2,969	22.8%	5487	42.1%	4575	35.1%
Single parent	733	35.0%	911	43.5%	452	21.6%
Not a single parent	5,677	26.1%	9235	42.4%	6864	31.5%
Whitehorse	4,608	26.3%	7600	43.4%	5310	30.3%
Outside Whitehorse	1,802	28.4%	2546	40.1%	2005	31.6%
Special sample**	57	29.7%	70	36.5%	65	33.9%

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'no confidence at all' and 5 means 'a great deal of confidence', how much confidence do you have in:

The municipal government?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low–moderate (1–3)		Don't know	
All respondents	8,610	36.1%	12806	53.7%	2445	10.3%
Male	902	35.6%	6677	56.7%	902	7.7%
Female	1,531	36.6%	6070	50.6%	1531	12.8%
Age 18–24	1,312	42.8%	1314	42.9%	440	14.4%
Age 25–44	3,341	38.2%	4487	51.4%	909	10.4%
Age 45–64	3,104	33.2%	5419	57.9%	830	8.9%
Age 65+	781	36.0%	1147	52.8%	243	11.2%
Aboriginal	1,757	32.3%	2660	49.0%	1016	18.7%
Non-Aboriginal	6,854	37.4%	10025	54.8%	1429	7.8%
Completed high school or equivalent	7,438	37.2%	10745	53.8%	1801	9.0%
No high school or equivalent	1,143	30.1%	2011	52.9%	644	17.0%
Household income includes Social Assistance	509	25.5%	952	47.7%	537	26.9%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	8,059	37.4%	11586	53.8%	1901	8.8%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	691	28.4%	1390	57.3%	348	14.3%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,117	29.7%	2279	60.7%	361	9.6%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	1,422	36.6%	2202	56.7%	263	6.8%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	2,746	44.3%	3259	52.5%	200	3.2%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	3,990	35.5%	5197	48.2%	1586	14.7%
Marital status: married or common-law	4,620	37.0%	7559	58.0%	852	6.5%
Single parent	946	45.1%	820	39.1%	330	15.7%
Not a single parent	7,664	35.2%	11986	55.1%	2115	9.7%
Whitehorse	6,050	34.5%	9875	56.4%	1593	9.1%
Outside Whitehorse	2,560	40.4%	2931	46.2%	852	13.4%
Special sample**	52	26.9%	83	43.0%	58	30.1%

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'no confidence at all' and 5 means 'a great deal of confidence', how much confidence do you have in:
The territorial government?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low–moderate (1–3)		Don't know	
All respondents	7,430	31.3%	14275	60.1%	2064	8.7%
Male	3,574	30.6%	7294	62.5%	810	6.9%
Female	3,837	32.0%	6906	57.6%	1254	10.5%
Age 18–24	1,630	53.2%	806	26.3%	630	20.6%
Age 25–44	2,725	31.2%	5194	59.5%	817	9.4%
Age 45–64	2,452	26.3%	6443	69.1%	427	4.6%
Age 65+	551	25.3%	1465	67.1%	166	7.6%
Aboriginal	1,610	30.0%	2801	52.3%	950	17.7%
Non-Aboriginal	5,820	31.8%	11352	62.1%	1114	6.1%
Completed high school or equivalent	6,234	31.2%	12177	60.9%	1573	7.9%
No high school or equivalent	1,167	31.5%	2048	55.3%	491	13.3%
Household income includes Social Assistance	616	32.0%	867	45.0%	443	23.0%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	6,762	31.4%	13149	61.1%	1614	7.5%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	652	26.9%	1518	62.5%	258	10.6%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	815	21.7%	2667	71.0%	274	7.3%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	1,240	31.9%	2476	63.7%	170	4.4%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	2,153	34.7%	3973	64.0%	79	1.3%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	3,586	33.6%	5812	54.4%	1284	12.0%
Marital status: married or common-law	3,844	29.5%	8413	64.6%	774	5.9%
Single parent	696	33.2%	1022	48.7%	378	18.1%
Not a single parent	6,734	31.1%	13253	61.2%	1685	7.8%
Whitehorse	5,239	30.1%	10664	61.2%	1512	8.7%
Outside Whitehorse	2,190	34.5%	3611	56.8%	552	8.7%
Special sample**	48	24.9%	90	46.6%	55	28.5%

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'no confidence at all' and 5 means 'a great deal of confidence', how much confidence do you have in:
The federal government?

	Population estimate*					
	High (4 or 5)		Low-moderate (1–3)		Don't know	
All respondents	6,607	27.8%	15297	27.8%	1864	7.8%
Male	3,309	28.3%	7643	65.5%	726	6.2%
Female	3,274	27.3%	7584	63.2%	1138	9.5%
Age 18–24	1,058	34.5%	1620	52.8%	387	12.6%
Age 25–44	2,429	27.8%	5626	64.4%	681	7.8%
Age 45–64	2,432	26.1%	6393	68.6%	496	5.3%
Age 65+	572	26.2%	1333	61.1%	276	12.7%
Aboriginal	1,274	23.8%	3113	58.1%	974	18.2%
Non-Aboriginal	5,308	29.0%	12089	66.1%	890	4.9%
Completed high school or equivalent	5,855	29.3%	12918	64.6%	1210	6.1%
No high school or equivalent	708	19.1%	2344	63.3%	654	17.6%
Household income includes Social Assistance	479	24.9%	970	50.4%	477	24.8%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	6,061	28.2%	14084	65.4%	1381	6.4%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	626	25.8%	1565	64.4%	238	9.8%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	829	22.1%	2577	68.6%	350	9.3%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	978	25.2%	2770	71.3%	138	3.6%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	2,255	36.3%	3857	62.2%	93	1.5%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	3,039	28.5%	6359	59.5%	1283	12.0%
Marital status: married or common-law	3,553	27.3%	8904	68.3%	574	4.4%
Single parent	453	21.6%	1217	58.1%	426	20.3%
Not a single parent	6,154	28.4%	14080	65.0%	1439	6.6%
Whitehorse	4,904	28.2%	11301	64.9%	1209	6.9%
Outside Whitehorse	1,702	26.8%	3996	62.9%	655	10.3%
Special sample**	55	28.5%	105	54.4%	33	17.1%

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 19. Material deprivation

Material deprivation — financial reasons

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	3,700	15.3%	69	35.2%
Male	1,529	12.7%	36	35.0%
Female	2,171	17.9%	32	34.8%
Age 18–24	988	32.2%	14	35.0%
Age 25–44	1,181	13.5%	31	34.8%
Age 45–64	1,259	13.4%	22	41.5%
Age 65+	276	12.7%	0	0.0%
Aboriginal	1,533	28.2%	15	36.6%
Non-Aboriginal	2,186	11.9%	52	34.2%
Completed high school or equivalent	2,514	12.6%	45	30.4%
No high school or equivalent	1,185	30.9%	23	50.0%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,414	70.8%	23	59.0%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,271	10.5%	44	29.0%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,156	47.6%	22	53.7%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	638	17.0%	12	30.0%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	244	6.2%	< 5	
Household gross annual income $90,000+	162	2.6%	< 5	
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	2,706	25.0%	42	35.3%
Marital status: married or common-law	1,012	7.8%	26	34.7%
Single parent	762	36.4%	11	57.9%
Not a single parent	2,956	13.3%	58	32.8%
Whitehorse	2,521	14.1%	60	39.2%
Outside Whitehorse	1,198	18.7%	9	20.9%

Material deprivation — any reason

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	6,963	28.8%	124	63.3%
Male	3,344	27.7%	69	67.0%
Female	3619	29.8%	54	58.7%
Age 18–24	1258	41.0%	26	65.0%
Age 25–44	1,920	22.0%	54	60.7%
Age 45–64	2,541	27.1%	32	60.4%
Age 65+	1,018	46.7%	8	88.9%
Aboriginal	2,123	39.1%	30	73.2%
Non-Aboriginal	4,722	25.7%	91	59.9%
Completed high school or equivalent	4,748	23.7%	85	57.4%
No high school or equivalent	2,068	53.8%	37	80.4%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1626	81.4%	32	82.1%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	5,107	23.6%	88	57.9%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,763	72.6%	35	85.4%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,311	34.9%	27	67.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	486	12.4%	5	20.8%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	566	9.1%	6	35.3%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	4,527	41.9%	75	63.0%
Marital status: married or common-law	2,292	17.5%	47	62.7%
Single parent	1,008	48.1%	14	73.7%
Not a single parent	5,986	27.0%	5	62.2%
Whitehorse	4,405	24.6%	91	59.5%
Outside Whitehorse	2,588	40.3%	33	76.7%

Material deprivation — school related questions ***

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	781	11.4%	11	31.4%
Male	249	8.1%		
Female	532	14.1%		
Age 18–24	0	0.0%		
Age 25–44	456	12.7%		
Age 45–64	293	12.2%		
Age 65+	32	52.5%		
Aboriginal	337	20.7%		
Non-Aboriginal	444	8.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	651	10.6%		
No high school or equivalent	130	18.8%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	229	56.9%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	552	8.7%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	158	45.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	257	37.9%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	86	8.6%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	108	3.7%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	353	17.4%		
Marital status: married or common-law	428	8.9%		
Single parent	342	30.1%		
Not a single parent	439	7.6%		
Whitehorse	574	10.9%		
Outside Whitehorse	207	12.6%		

**** Population estimate includes 237 respondents with children attending school.
Special sample includes 35 respondents with children attending school.*

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 20. Food security

Households experiencing at least one element of food insecurity

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	5,173	21.3%	65	33.2%
Male	2,369	19.6%	42	40.8%
Female	2,785	23.0%	22	23.9%
Age 18–24	1,297	42.3%	13	32.5%
Age 25–44	1838	21.0%	28	31.5%
Age 45–64	1,638	17.5%	20	37.7%
Age 65+	267	12.2%	< 5	
Aboriginal	2,068	38.1%	14	34.2%
Non-Aboriginal	3,024	16.5%	50	32.9%
Completed high school or equivalent	3,636	18.2%	39	26.4%
No high school or equivalent	1,493	38.9%	25	54.4%
Household income includes Social Assistance	1,544	77.3%	26	66.7%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	3,539	16.4%	37	24.3%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,486	61.2%	19	46.3%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,043	27.8%	9	22.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	307	7.8%	< 5	
Household gross annual income $90,000+	257	4.1%	< 5	
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	3,411	31.5%	41	34.5%
Marital status: married or common-law	1,738	13.3%	23	30.7%
Single parent	846	40.4%	8	42.1%
Not a single parent	4,327	19.5%	57	32.2%
Whitehorse	3,298	18.5%	54	35.3%
Outside Whitehorse	1,875	29.2%	11	25.6%

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 21. Housing repair needs

Where you currently live or stay, do you have any of the following concerns?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
Leaky roof	1,974	8.1%	30	15.5%
Mould, mildew or damp walls and ceiling	3,014	12.4%	40	20.6%
Cracks in the walls or ceiling	3,326	13.7%	28	14.4%
Rotting or sagging floors	1,921	7.9%	19	9.8%
Potential safety hazards (broken steps, etc.)	1,761	7.3%	10	5.2%
No working smoke alarm	1,099	4.5%	28	14.4%
Mice or insect problems	2,666	11.0%	22	11.3%
Leaky taps or pipes, or other plumbing problems	2,875	11.9%	34	17.5%
Frozen pipes or drains	1,203	5.0%	10	5.2%
Broken lights, switches, outlets, or bad wiring	1,975	8.1%	16	8.3%
Cracked or broken windows	2,351	9.7%	22	11.3%
Broken or unreliable furnace	592	2.4%	< 5	
Lack of heat in winter	1,532	6.3%	13	6.7%
None identified	14,358	59.2%	92	47.4%

Housing needs four or more of the repairs listed above

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,488	10.3%	28	14.4%
Male	955	7.9%		
Female	1,533	12.7%		
Age 18–24	704	23.0%		
Age 25–44	858	9.9%		
Age 45–64	814	8.7%		
Age 65+	97	4.5%		
Aboriginal	1,030	19.0%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,397	7.6%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,787	8.9%		
No high school or equivalent	686	17.9%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	574	28.7%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,884	8.7%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	616	25.4%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	407	10.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	243	6.2%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	163	2.6%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,307	12.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,166	9.0%		
Single parent	375	17.9%		
Not a single parent	2,114	9.5%		
Whitehorse	1,509	8.5%		
Outside Whitehorse	979	15.3%		

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 22. Housing Affordability in Yukon

Source: 2006 Census. CMHC. http://cmhc.beyond2020.com/HiCOMain_EN.html

Household Type	Housing Tenure and presence of mortgage	Total	Spending at least 30% of household income on housing costs	
			Number	Percent
Total	Total	11,755	2,140	18%
	Owned — With mortgage	4,680	870	19%
	Owned — Without mortgage	3,285	190	6%
	Rented	3,790	1,090	29%
Family households	Total	7,655	1,025	13%
	Owned — With mortgage	3,710	565	15%
	Owned — Without mortgage	2,155	65	3%
	Rented	1,785	395	22%
One family only households	Total	7,015	970	14%
	Owned — With mortgage	3,380	555	16%
	Owned — Without mortgage	2,060	60	3%
	Rented	1,575	350	22%
Couple family households	Total	5,745	605	11%
	Owned — With mortgage	2,895	365	13%
	Owned — Without mortgage	1,805	55	3%
	Rented	1,050	180	17%
Without children	Total	2,700	325	12%
	Owned — With mortgage	1,150	180	16%
	Owned — Without mortgage	1,010	40	4%
	Rented	540	100	19%
With children	Total	3,045	280	9%
	Owned — With mortgage	1,745	185	11%
	Owned — Without mortgage	790	15	2%
	Rented	510	80	16%
Lone-parent family households	Total	1,270	365	29%
	Owned — With mortgage	490	190	39%
	Owned — Without mortgage	255	10	4%
	Rented	520	170	33%
Other family households	Total	635	55	9%
	Owned — With mortgage	335	15	4%
	Owned — Without mortgage	95	0	0%
	Rented	210	45	21%

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Household Type	Housing Tenure and presence of mortgage	Total	Spending at least 30% of household income on housing costs	
			Number	Percent
Non-family households	Total	4,100	1,115	27%
	Owned — With mortgage	965	305	32%
	Owned — Without mortgage	1,130	120	11%
	Rented	2,005	690	34%
One person households	Total	3,580	1,045	29%
	Owned — With mortgage	790	290	37%
	Owned — Without mortgage	1,045	120	11%
	Rented	1,750	635	36%
Two or more person households	Total	515	70	14%
	Owned — With mortgage	175	10	6%
	Owned — Without mortgage	85	10	12%
	Rented	260	55	21%

Appendix 23. Shelter Cost to Income Ratios

Shelter Cost to Income Ratio — at least 30%

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,431	14.5%	43	30.5%
Male	1,137	14.0%	25	34.3%
Female	1,294	15.1%	18	26.9%
Age 18–24	526	44.3%	12	38.7%
Age 25–44	1,105	16.5%	17	27.4%
Age 45–64	647	8.7%	12	29.3%
Age 65+	152	12.4%	< 5	
Aboriginal	526	14.7%	8	30.8%
Non-Aboriginal	1,906	14.6%	35	30.7%
Completed high school or equivalent	2,005	14.1%	27	24.6%
No high school or equivalent	406	16.4%	16	51.6%
Household income includes Social Assistance	730	54.1%	19	73.1%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,701	11.1%	24	20.9%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,229	56.3%	22	66.7%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	567	16.2%	9	22.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	159	4.3%	0	0.0%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	20	0.3%	0	0.0%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,657	24.1%	32	36.4%
Marital status: married or common-law	774	7.8%	11	20.8%
Single parent	227	17.9%	8	53.3%
Not a single parent	2,204	14.2%	35	27.8%
Whitehorse	1,992	16.4%	40	35.7%
Outside Whitehorse	439	9.6%	< 5	

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 24. Housing safety

Where you currently live or stay, do you have any of the following concerns?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
Unsafe drug or alcohol use by housemates	132	0.5%	< 5	
Unsafe drug or alcohol use by neighbours	3,005	12.4%	28	14.4%
Violence or threats in the home	148	0.6%	< 5	
Violence or threats in the neighbourhood	2,205	9.1%	23	11.9%
Noisy neighbourhood (traffic or other activity)	4,156	17.2%	45	23.2%
You have had things stolen from me where you currently live or stay	5,433	22.4%	35	18.0%
You have felt threatened or unsafe where you currently live or stay	2,302	9.5%	15	7.7%
Sometimes your family or friends do things that get you in trouble, or could get you evicted	603	2.5%	9	4.6%
None identified	14,531	60.0%	109	56.2%

Housing situation has four or more of the safety concerns listed above

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,194	4.9%	11	5.7%
Male	479	4.0%		
Female	676	5.6%		
Age 18–24	158	5.2%		
Age 25–44	325	3.8%		
Age 45–64	662	7.1%		
Age 65+	20	0.9%		
Aboriginal	422	7.8%		
Non-Aboriginal	772	4.2%		
Completed high school or equivalent	923	4.6%		
No high school or equivalent	252	6.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	438	21.9%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	756	3.5%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	289	11.9%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	281	7.5%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	108	2.8%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	256	4.1%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	844	7.9%		
Marital status: married or common-law	350	2.7%		
Single parent	137	6.5%		
Not a single parent	1,058	4.8%		
Whitehorse	892	5.0%		
Outside Whitehorse	302	4.7%		

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 25. Having a choice in where one lives

To what extent do you feel that you have real choice in terms of where you live?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
I feel that I have a lot of choice	11,293	46.5%	52	26.5%
I feel that I have some choice	3,339	13.7%	26	13.3%
Neutral/don't know	1,552	6.4%	13	6.6%
I feel that my choices are kind of limited	3,315	13.6%	39	19.9%
I feel that my choices are very limited	4,117	17.0%	64	32.7%
Not stated	679	2.8%	< 5	

Feel they have a lot of choice or some choice in where they live

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	14,632	60.2%	78	39.8%
Male	7,460	61.8%	45	43.7%
Female	7,090	58.4%	33	35.9%
Age 18–24	1,551	50.6%	14	35.0%
Age 25–44	4,678	53.6%	31	34.8%
Age 45–64	6,388	68.1%	24	45.3%
Age 65+	1,552	71.1%	7	77.8%
Aboriginal	2,777	51.1%	16	39.0%
Non-Aboriginal	11,545	62.8%	61	40.1%
Completed high school or equivalent	12,286	61.4%	61	41.2%
No high school or equivalent	2,088	54.4%	16	34.8%
Household income includes Social Assistance	573	28.7%	10	25.6%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	13,670	63.2%	65	42.8%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	897	36.9%	15	36.6%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	2,212	58.9%	18	45.0%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,548	65.0%	14	58.3%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	4,436	71.5%	7	41.2%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	5,947	55.0%	40	33.6%
Marital status: married or common-law	8,449	64.7%	37	49.3%
Single parent	1,108	52.9%	< 5	
Not a single parent	13,524	60.9%	75	42.4%
Whitehorse	11,199	62.7%	50	32.7%
Outside Whitehorse	3,432	53.5%	28	65.1%

What is limiting your choices in terms of where you live?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
It's hard to find a home to buy in my community that I could afford	6,753	28.0%	78	40.4%
It's hard to find any vacancies	6,314	26.1%	95	49.2%
It's hard for me to save up enough money for a down payment on a home	5,238	21.7%	70	36.3%
It's hard to find a place where I can afford to pay the rent	5,151	21.3%	79	40.9%
I have pets, and some places don't allow pets	3,314	13.7%	39	20.2%
I can't afford the deposit and first/last month's rent	2,809	11.6%	53	27.5%
Transportation is an issue for me, and I need to live near work/school/shopping	2,422	10.0%	31	16.1%
I have children, and some places don't allow children	1,778	7.4%	14	7.3%
I am a smoker, and some places don't allow smoking	1,713	7.1%	32	16.6%
I need supported housing	1,072	4.4%	0	0.0%
I have a physical disability and I need accessible housing	743	3.1%	< 5	
Some landlords require a criminal record check, which takes time and costs money	717	3.0%	7	3.6%
I can't find a landlord who will take me because I'm on social assistance	688	2.9%	11	5.7%
I can't rent my own place because I am too young	462	1.9%	8	4.2%
I can't get a letter of reference from a landlord	248	1.0%	5	2.6%
Other	2,866	11.9%	19	9.8%
None identified	11,881	49.2%	46	23.8%

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 26. Participation in arts and culture activities

In the past 12 months, did you participate in any arts or culture activities in your community?
⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	15,323	63.1%	102	52.0%
Male	6,928	57.4%	41	39.8%
Female	8,301	68.4%	60	65.2%
Age 18–24	1,815	59.2%	20	50.0%
Age 25–44	5,927	67.8%	52	58.4%
Age 45–64	6,068	64.7%	25	47.2%
Age 65+	1,054	48.3%	< 5	
Aboriginal	3,135	57.7%	18	43.9%
Non-Aboriginal	11,886	64.7%	83	54.6%
Completed high school or equivalent	13,133	65.6%	84	56.8%
No high school or equivalent	1,970	51.3%	17	37.0%
Household income includes Social Assistance	936	46.9%	11	28.2%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	14,023	64.9%	89	58.6%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,125	46.3%	13	31.7%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	2,287	60.9%	24	60.0%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,462	62.8%	15	62.5%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	4,732	76.3%	11	64.7%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	6,191	57.3%	59	49.6%
Marital status: married or common-law	8,902	68.2%	42	56.0%
Single parent	1,306	62.3%	8	42.1%
Not a single parent	14,016	63.1%	94	53.1%
Whitehorse	11,549	64.6%	81	52.9%
Outside Whitehorse	3,774	58.8%	21	48.8%

Participation in arts and culture activities
If not, was this because: you weren't interested?
This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in arts or culture activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	3,518	41.9%	31	35.2%
Male	2,104	45.1%		
Female	1,414	37.8%		
Age 18–24	389	34.0%		
Age 25–44	978	37.4%		
Age 45–64	1,530	46.4%		
Age 65+	484	45.6%		
Aboriginal	846	39.0%		
Non-Aboriginal	2,673	42.8%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,708	41.7%		
No high school or equivalent	811	43.3%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	432	42.8%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,977	41.0%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	503	39.3%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	650	44.2%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	767	53.4%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	582	42.5%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,889	42.9%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,623	40.6%		
Single parent	454	59.2%		
Not a single parent	3,065	40.1%		
Whitehorse	2,540	42.7%		
Outside Whitehorse	978	39.9%		

Participation in arts and culture activities

If not, was this because: you didn't know about any activities in your community?

This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in arts or culture activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,301	15.5%	14	15.9%
Male	708	15.2%		
Female	593	15.8%		
Age 18–24	483	42.2%		
Age 25–44	316	12.1%		
Age 45–64	349	10.6%		
Age 65+	124	11.7%		
Aboriginal	512	23.6%		
Non-Aboriginal	789	12.7%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,038	16.0%		
No high school or equivalent	263	14.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	94	9.3%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,192	16.4%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	164	12.8%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	164	11.2%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	178	12.4%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	188	13.7%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	433	9.8%		
Marital status: married or common-law	868	21.7%		
Single parent	107	14.0%		
Not a single parent	1,194	15.6%		
Whitehorse	863	14.5%		
Outside Whitehorse	438	17.9%		

Participation in arts and culture activities
If not, was this because: you didn't have time?
This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in arts or culture activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,769	32.9%	33	37.5%
Male	1,332	35.6%		
Female	1,438	30.8%		
Age 18–24	194	16.9%		
Age 25–44	1,325	50.6%		
Age 45–64	983	29.8%		
Age 65+	192	18.1%		
Aboriginal	501	23.1%		
Non-Aboriginal	2,269	36.4%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,244	34.6%		
No high school or equivalent	506	27.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	243	24.1%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,512	34.6%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	247	19.3%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	456	31.0%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	413	28.7%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	786	57.4%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,304	29.7%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,465	36.6%		
Single parent	203	26.5%		
Not a single parent	2,566	33.6%		
Whitehorse	1998	33.6%		
Outside Whitehorse	771	31.5%		

Participation in arts and culture activities
If not, was this because: you didn't have child care?

This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in arts or culture activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	275	3.3%	3	3.4%
Male	59	1.3%		
Female	215	5.8%		
Age 18–24	107	9.4%		
Age 25–44	116	4.5%		
Age 45–64	29	0.9%		
Age 65+	22	2.1%		
Aboriginal	150	6.9%		
Non-Aboriginal	125	2.0%		
Completed high school or equivalent	172	2.7%		
No high school or equivalent	102	5.5%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	150	14.8%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	125	1.7%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	85	6.6%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	0	0.0%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	0	0.0%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	51	3.7%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	192	4.4%		
Marital status: married or common-law	82	2.1%		
Single parent	192	25.1%		
Not a single parent	82	1.1%		
Whitehorse	120	2.0%		
Outside Whitehorse	154	6.3%		

Participation in arts and culture activities
If not, was this because: you didn't have transportation?
This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in arts or culture activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	248	4.2%	5	5.7%
Male	99	2.1%		
Female	249	6.7%		
Age 18–24	65	5.6%		
Age 25–44	130	5.0%		
Age 45–64	140	4.3%		
Age 65+	13	1.3%		
Aboriginal	204	9.4%		
Non-Aboriginal	145	2.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	129	2.0%		
No high school or equivalent	220	11.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	236	23.4%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	112	1.6%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	125	9.8%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	68	4.6%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	0	0.0%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	0	0.0%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	298	6.8%		
Marital status: married or common-law	51	1.3%		
Single parent	65	8.4%		
Not a single parent	284	3.7%		
Whitehorse	260	4.4%		
Outside Whitehorse	88	3.6%		

Participation in arts and culture activities
If not, was this because: you couldn't afford to?

This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in arts or culture activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	429	5.1%	12	13.6%
Male	188	4.0%		
Female	241	6.5%		
Age 18–24	0	0.0%		
Age 25–44	329	12.6%		
Age 45–64	86	2.6%		
Age 65+	13	1.3%		
Aboriginal	162	7.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	267	4.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	266	4.1%		
No high school or equivalent	163	8.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	277	27.4%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	152	2.1%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	317	24.7%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	31	2.1%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	51	3.6%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	0	0.0%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	267	6.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	162	4.0%		
Single parent	85	11.1%		
Not a single parent	344	4.5%		
Whitehorse	366	6.2%		
Outside Whitehorse	62	2.6%		

Participation in arts and culture activities
If not, was this because: some other reason?
This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in arts or culture activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,409	16.8%	12	13.6%
Male	709	15.2%		
Female	700	18.7%		
Age 18–24	232	20.3%		
Age 25–44	117	4.5%		
Age 45–64	683	20.7%		
Age 65+	305	28.7%		
Aboriginal	375	17.3%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,034	16.6%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,080	16.6%		
No high school or equivalent	309	16.5%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	224	22.2%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,169	16.1%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	218	17.1%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	281	19.1%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	111	7.7%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	74	5.4%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	956	21.7%		
Marital status: married or common-law	446	11.2%		
Single parent	20	2.6%		
Not a single parent	1,390	18.2%		
Whitehorse	953	16.0%		
Outside Whitehorse	456	18.6%		

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 27. Participation in sports and recreation activities

In the past 12 months, did you participate in any sports or recreation activities in your community?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	13,713	56.4%	108	55.1%
Male	6,667	55.3%	52	50.5%
Female	6,964	57.4%	55	59.8%
Age 18–24	1,757	57.3%	24	60.0%
Age 25–44	5,369	61.5%	55	61.8%
Age 45–64	5,459	58.2%	24	45.3%
Age 65+	864	39.6%	< 5	
Aboriginal	2,383	43.9%	20	48.8%
Non-Aboriginal	11,234	61.1%	88	57.9%
Completed high school or equivalent	12,108	60.5%	87	58.8%
No high school or equivalent	1,534	39.9%	21	45.7%
Household income includes Social Assistance	548	27.5%	13	33.3%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	12,866	59.5%	93	61.2%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	848	34.9%	18	43.9%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,838	48.9%	26	65.0%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,397	61.2%	16	66.7%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	4,630	74.6%	11	64.7%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	5,594	51.7%	66	55.5%
Marital status: married or common-law	8,038	61.5%	42	56.0%
Single parent	1,042	49.7%	7	36.8%
Not a single parent	12,671	57.1%	101	57.1%
Whitehorse	10,067	56.3%	81	52.9%
Outside Whitehorse	3646	56.8%	27	62.8%

Participation in sports or recreation activities

If not, was this because: you weren't interested?

This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in sports or recreation activities.

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	4,760	46.4%	34	39.1%
Male	2,519	48.6%		
Female	2,241	44.3%		
Age 18–24	413	31.5%		
Age 25–44	1,660	50.3%		
Age 45–64	1,905	48.8%		
Age 65+	594	46.2%		
Aboriginal	1,174	38.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	3,535	50.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	3,525	45.3%		
No high school or equivalent	1,184	51.3%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	739	51.0%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	3,963	45.9%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	703	44.7%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	927	49.1%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	945	62.1%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	873	57.3%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	2,355	45.3%		
Marital status: married or common-law	2,348	47.6%		
Single parent	439	41.7%		
Not a single parent	4,321	47.0%		
Whitehorse	3,711	49.1%		
Outside Whitehorse	1,049	39.0%		

Participation in sports or recreation activities

If not, was this because: you didn't know about any activities in your community?

This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in sports or recreation activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,068	10.4%	6	6.9%
Male	480	9.3%		
Female	575	11.4%		
Age 18–24	370	28.3%		
Age 25–44	298	9.0%		
Age 45–64	294	7.5%		
Age 65+	106	8.2%		
Aboriginal	594	19.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	474	6.7%		
Completed high school or equivalent	880	11.3%		
No high school or equivalent	187	8.1%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	187	12.9%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	866	10.0%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	170	10.8%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	137	7.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	83	5.5%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	95	6.2%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	492	9.5%		
Marital status: married or common-law	576	11.7%		
Single parent	108	10.3%		
Not a single parent	960	10.4%		
Whitehorse	674	8.9%		
Outside Whitehorse	393	14.6%		

Participation in sports or recreation activities
If not, was this because: you didn't have time?
This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in sports or recreation activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,930	28.6%	33	37.9%
Male	1,639	31.6%		
Female	1,291	25.5%		
Age 18–24	321	24.5%		
Age 25–44	1,271	38.5%		
Age 45–64	996	25.5%		
Age 65+	196	15.2%		
Aboriginal	670	22.0%		
Non-Aboriginal	2,208	31.4%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,416	31.0%		
No high school or equivalent	443	19.2%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	184	12.7%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,681	31.0%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	174	11.1%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	601	31.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	526	34.5%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	495	32.5%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,539	29.6%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,340	27.2%		
Single parent	388	36.8%		
Not a single parent	2,542	27.6%		
Whitehorse	2,054	27.2%		
Outside Whitehorse	876	32.6%		

Participation in sports or recreation activities

If not, was this because: you didn't have child care?

This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in sports or recreation activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	341	3.3%	6	6.9%
Male	84	1.6%		
Female	257	5.1%		
Age 18–24	43	3.3%		
Age 25–44	267	8.1%		
Age 45–64	9	0.2%		
Age 65+	22	1.7%		
Aboriginal	85	2.8%		
Non-Aboriginal	256	3.6%		
Completed high school or equivalent	239	3.1%		
No high school or equivalent	102	4.4%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	85	5.9%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	256	3.0%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	85	5.4%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	31	1.7%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	31	2.1%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	88	5.8%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	191	3.7%		
Marital status: married or common-law	150	3.1%		
Single parent	159	15.1%		
Not a single parent	182	2.0%		
Whitehorse	226	3.0%		
Outside Whitehorse	115	4.3%		

Participation in sports or recreation activities

If not, was this because: you didn't have transportation?

This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in sports or recreation activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	293	2.9%	5	5.8%
Male	169	3.3%		
Female	124	2.5%		
Age 18–24	0	0.0%		
Age 25–44	143	4.3%		
Age 45–64	123	3.2%		
Age 65+	27	2.1%		
Aboriginal	123	4.0%		
Non-Aboriginal	170	2.4%		
Completed high school or equivalent	122	1.6%		
No high school or equivalent	171	7.4%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	178	12.3%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	116	1.3%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	145	9.2%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	48	2.6%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	31	2.1%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	0	0.0%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	262	5.0%		
Marital status: married or common-law	31	0.6%		
Single parent	61	5.8%		
Not a single parent	233	2.5%		
Whitehorse	209	2.8%		
Outside Whitehorse	84	3.1%		

Participation in sports or recreation activities
If not, was this because: you couldn't afford to?
This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in sports or recreation activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	526	5.1%	14	16.1%
Male	323	6.2%		
Female	203	4.0%		
Age 18–24	144	11.0%		
Age 25–44	231	7.0%		
Age 45–64	128	3.3%		
Age 65+	24	1.9%		
Aboriginal	114	3.8%		
Non-Aboriginal	412	5.9%		
Completed high school or equivalent	395	5.1%		
No high school or equivalent	131	5.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	231	16.0%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	295	3.4%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	287	18.3%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	0	0.0%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	31	2.1%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	0	0.0%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	495	9.5%		
Marital status: married or common-law	31	0.6%		
Single parent	85	8.1%		
Not a single parent	441	4.8%		
Whitehorse	444	5.9%		
Outside Whitehorse	82	3.1%		

Participation in sports or recreation activities
If not, was this because: some other reason?

This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to participation in sports or recreation activities.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,247	21.9%	14	16.1%
Male	958	18.5%		
Female	1,289	25.5%		
Age 18–24	292	22.4%		
Age 25–44	393	11.9%		
Age 45–64	952	24.4%		
Age 65+	495	38.5%		
Aboriginal	727	23.9%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,448	20.6%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,690	21.7%		
No high school or equivalent	523	22.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	329	22.7%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,867	21.6%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	514	32.7%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	303	16.1%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	146	9.6%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	239	15.7%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,098	21.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,128	22.9%		
Single parent	210	19.9%		
Not a single parent	2,037	22.2%		
Whitehorse	1,591	21.1%		
Outside Whitehorse	656	24.4%		

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 28. Membership in clubs and associations

Do you belong to any associations or clubs?
⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	9,204	37.9%	62	31.6%
Male	4,386	36.4%	37	35.9%
Female	4,743	39.1%	25	27.2%
Age 18–24	493	16.1%	9	22.5%
Age 25–44	3,313	37.9%	33	37.1%
Age 45–64	4,148	44.2%	17	32.1%
Age 65+	1,035	47.4%	< 5	
Aboriginal	1,112	20.5%	11	26.8%
Non-Aboriginal	8,043	43.8%	51	33.6%
Completed high school or equivalent	8,261	41.3%	51	34.5%
No high school or equivalent	918	23.9%	11	23.9%
Household income includes Social Assistance	267	13.4%	6	15.4%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	8,829	40.8%	54	35.5%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	454	18.7%	8	19.5%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,507	40.1%	13	32.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	1,824	46.5%	12	50.0%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	3,056	49.3%	7	41.2%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	3,254	30.1%	38	31.9%
Marital status: married or common-law	5,916	45.3%	24	32.0%
Single parent	476	22.7%	6	31.6%
Not a single parent	8,728	39.3%	56	31.6%
Whitehorse	7,103	39.7%	50	32.7%
Outside Whitehorse	2,101	32.7%	12	27.9%

Belonging to associations or clubs

If not, was this because: there were no appropriate clubs or associations in your home community?

This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to membership in associations or clubs.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**
All respondents	671	18.0%	< 5
Male	302	21.3%	
Female	357	15.7%	
Age 18–24	0	0.0%	
Age 25–44	361	23.6%	
Age 45–64	221	16.0%	
Age 65+	75	26.1%	
Aboriginal	199	20.9%	
Non-Aboriginal	472	17.2%	
Completed high school or equivalent	558	17.3%	
No high school or equivalent	113	23.2%	
Household income includes Social Assistance	92	12.2%	
Household income does not include Social Assistance	580	19.6%	
Household gross annual income under $30,000	144	25.9%	
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	70	12.4%	
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	119	27.3%	
Household gross annual income $90,000+	147	15.9%	
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	251	13.7%	
Marital status: married or common-law	420	22.3%	
Single parent	25	7.7%	
Not a single parent	646	19.0%	
Whitehorse	279	10.9%	
Outside Whitehorse	392	33.7%	

Belonging to associations or clubs
If not, was this because: you didn't have time?
This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to membership in associations or clubs.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,291	34.6%	7	22.6%
Male	608	42.9%		
Female	684	30.0%		
Age 18–24	86	19.4%		
Age 25–44	660	43.3%		
Age 45–64	456	33.0%		
Age 65+	13	4.6%		
Aboriginal	151	15.9%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,140	41.6%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,172	36.4%		
No high school or equivalent	119	24.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	51	6.8%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,215	41.2%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	9	1.7%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	161	28.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	162	37.1%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	470	51.0%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	488	26.5%		
Marital status: married or common-law	803	42.6%		
Single parent	47	14.6%		
Not a single parent	1,244	36.6%		
Whitehorse	988	38.5%		
Outside Whitehorse	304	26.1%		

Belonging to associations or clubs
If not, was this because: you didn't have child care?
This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to membership in associations or clubs.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	341	9.2%	5	16.1%
Male	0	0.0%		
Female	341	15.0%		
Age 18–24	65	14.6%		
Age 25–44	267	17.5%		
Age 45–64	9	0.7%		
Age 65+	0	0.0%		
Aboriginal	160	16.8%		
Non-Aboriginal	182	6.6%		
Completed high school or equivalent	341	10.6%		
No high school or equivalent	0	0.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	160	21.3%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	182	6.2%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	95	17.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	47	8.2%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	31	7.2%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	41	4.4%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	112	6.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	229	12.2%		
Single parent	112	34.5%		
Not a single parent	229	6.7%		
Whitehorse	252	9.8%		
Outside Whitehorse	89	7.7%		

Belonging to associations or clubs
If not, was this because: you didn't have transportation?
This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to membership in associations or clubs.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	348	9.3%	6	19.4%
Male	83	5.8%		
Female	265	11.6%		
Age 18–24	0	0.0%		
Age 25–44	94	6.2%		
Age 45–64	194	14.0%		
Age 65+	60	20.8%		
Aboriginal	62	6.6%		
Non-Aboriginal	251	9.2%		
Completed high school or equivalent	237	7.4%		
No high school or equivalent	91	18.8%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	63	8.4%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	285	9.7%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	88	15.7%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	81	14.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	9	2.2%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	66	7.2%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	219	11.9%		
Marital status: married or common-law	129	6.8%		
Single parent	0	0.0%		
Not a single parent	348	10.2%		
Whitehorse	308	12.0%		
Outside Whitehorse	40	3.4%		

Belonging to associations or clubs
If not, was this because: you couldn't afford to?
This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to membership in associations or clubs.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	18	0.5%	9	29.0%

Belonging to associations or clubs
If not, was this because: some other reason?
This set of questions was asked of everyone who said 'no' to membership in associations or clubs.

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,335	35.8%	11	35.5%
Male	486	34.3%		
Female	837	36.7%		
Age 18–24	291	66.0%		
Age 25–44	333	21.8%		
Age 45–64	547	39.6%		
Age 65+	164	56.8%		
Aboriginal	395	41.5%		
Non-Aboriginal	940	34.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,129	35.0%		
No high school or equivalent	187	38.5%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	452	60.2%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	883	29.9%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	316	56.7%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	241	42.4%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	127	29.1%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	241	26.2%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	840	45.6%		
Marital status: married or common-law	495	26.2%		
Single parent	141	43.3%		
Not a single parent	1,194	35.1%		
Whitehorse	977	38.1%		
Outside Whitehorse	358	30.7%		

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 29. Self-reported voter participation

Did you vote in the most recent municipal election (2009)?

⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	12,894	53.1%	60	30.6%
Male	6,381	52.9%	33	32.0%
Female	6,474	53.4%	27	39.4%
Age 18–24	832	27.2%	9	22.5%
Age 25–44	4,363	49.9%	27	30.3%
Age 45–64	5,585	59.5%	19	35.9%
Age 65+	1,612	73.9%	4	44.4%
Aboriginal	2,488	45.8%	15	36.6%
Non-Aboriginal	10,242	55.7%	44	29.0%
Completed high school or equivalent	10,718	53.6%	48	32.4%
No high school or equivalent	1,984	51.6%	12	26.1%
Household income includes Social Assistance	652	32.7%	15	38.5%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	11,953	55.3%	45	29.6%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,117	46.0%	11	26.8%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	2,095	55.8%	12	30.0%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,093	53.4%	11	45.8%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	4,330	69.8%	10	58.8%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	4,934	45.6%	37	31.1%
Marital status: married or common-law	7,777	59.5%	23	30.7%
Single parent	733	35.0%	9	47.4%
Not a single parent	12,161	54.8%	51	28.8%
Whitehorse	9,812	54.9%	48	31.4%
Outside Whitehorse	3,082	48.0%	12	27.9%

If you didn't vote in the most recent municipal election, was this because:
You didn't know the election was happening?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,012	9.6%	6	4.6%
Male	566	10.7%		
Female	427	8.2%		
Age 18–24	314	14.1%		
Age 25–44	393	9.6%		
Age 45–64	226	6.5%		
Age 65+	6	1.2%		
Aboriginal	497	18.1%		
Non-Aboriginal	514	6.7%		
Completed high school or equivalent	806	9.2%		
No high school or equivalent	206	11.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	147	12.0%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	858	9.4%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	262	20.9%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	184	11.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	170	9.8%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	79	4.7%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	655	11.6%		
Marital status: married or common-law	350	7.2%		
Single parent	286	22.1%		
Not a single parent	726	7.8%		
Whitehorse	668	9.0%		
Outside Whitehorse	344	11.0%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent municipal election, was this because:
You were not living here at the time?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,887	17.9%	43	32.6%
Male	772	14.6%		
Female	1,115	21.4%		
Age 18–24	581	26.0%		
Age 25–44	769	18.8%		
Age 45–64	438	12.6%		
Age 65+	70	13.0%		
Aboriginal	355	12.9%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,497	19.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,794	20.6%		
No high school or equivalent	92	5.2%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	51	4.2%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,835	20.1%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	137	10.9%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	208	12.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	119	6.9%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	377	22.2%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	868	15.4%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,018	20.9%		
Single parent	43	3.3%		
Not a single parent	1,844	19.9%		
Whitehorse	1,585	21.3%		
Outside Whitehorse	302	9.7%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent municipal election, was this because:
You were not eligible to vote?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,930	27.8%	41	31.1%
Male	1,529	28.9%		
Female	1,377	26.4%		
Age 18–24	815	36.5%		
Age 25–44	1,182	28.9%		
Age 45–64	826	23.8%		
Age 65+	107	19.8%		
Aboriginal	328	11.9%		
Non-Aboriginal	2,602	33.9%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,463	28.2%		
No high school or equivalent	467	26.3%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	150	12.2%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,747	30.0%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	222	17.7%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	395	24.2%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	637	37.0%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	446	26.3%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,454	25.8%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,476	30.3%		
Single parent	279	21.6%		
Not a single parent	2,650	28.6%		
Whitehorse	1,878	25.3%		
Outside Whitehorse	1,052	33.6%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent municipal election, was this because:
You were not interested in voting?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,411	22.8%	31	23.5%
Male	1,159	21.9%		
Female	1,252	24.0%		
Age 18–24	456	20.4%		
Age 25–44	876	21.5%		
Age 45–64	868	25.0%		
Age 65+	139	25.8%		
Aboriginal	1,096	39.8%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,315	17.1%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2114	24.2%		
No high school or equivalent	297	16.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	739	60.4%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,582	17.3%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	285	22.8%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	451	27.7%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	411	23.9%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	412	24.2%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,522	27.0%		
Marital status: married or common-law	889	18.2%		
Single parent	353	27.4%		
Not a single parent	2,057	22.2%		
Whitehorse	1,831	24.6%		
Outside Whitehorse	580	18.6%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent municipal election, was this because:
You didn't have time to vote?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	929	8.8%	3	2.3%
Male	462	8.7%		
Female	466	8.9%		
Age 18–24	43	1.9%		
Age 25–44	413	10.1%		
Age 45–64	438	12.6%		
Age 65+	35	6.4%		
Aboriginal	360	13.1%		
Non-Aboriginal	568	7.4%		
Completed high school or equivalent	677	7.8%		
No high school or equivalent	251	14.2%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	100	8.2%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	828	9.1%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	186	14.8%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	177	10.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	98	5.7%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	198	11.7%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	645	11.4%		
Marital status: married or common-law	284	5.8%		
Single parent	257	19.9%		
Not a single parent	672	7.3%		
Whitehorse	626	8.4%		
Outside Whitehorse	303	9.7%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent municipal election, was this because: Some other reason?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,834	17.4%	20	15.2%
Male	1,002	18.9%		
Female	821	15.7%		
Age 18–24	89	4.0%		
Age 25–44	693	17.0%		
Age 45–64	787	22.7%		
Age 65+	211	39.0%		
Aboriginal	279	10.1%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,467	19.1%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,297	14.9%		
No high school or equivalent	486	27.4%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	120	9.8%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,636	17.9%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	161	12.9%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	332	20.4%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	335	19.4%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	319	18.8%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	656	11.6%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,140	23.4%		
Single parent	139	10.8%		
Not a single parent	1,695	18.3%		
Whitehorse	1,126	15.2%		
Outside Whitehorse	707	22.6%		

Did you vote in the most recent territorial election (2006)?

⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	15,085	62.1%	66	33.7%
Male	7,633	63.3%	36	35.0%
Female	7,358	60.6%	29	31.5%
Age 18–24	376	12.3%	4	10.0%
Age 25–44	5,208	59.6%	29	32.6%
Age 45–64	7,258	77.3%	25	47.2%
Age 65+	1,752	80.3%	6	66.7%
Aboriginal	2,802	51.6%	21	51.2%
Non-Aboriginal	12,053	65.6%	43	28.3%
Completed high school or equivalent	12,706	63.5%	50	33.8%
No high school or equivalent	2,136	55.6%	15	32.6%
Household income includes Social Assistance	756	37.8%	11	28.2%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	14,006	64.8%	54	35.5%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,195	49.2%	10	24.4%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	2,635	70.2%	11	27.5%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,729	69.7%	14	58.3%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	4,869	78.5%	12	70.6%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	5,786	53.5%	37	31.1%
Marital status: married or common-law	9,084	69.5%	28	37.3%
Single parent	787	37.6%	10	52.6%
Not a single parent	14,298	64.4%	56	31.6%
Whitehorse	11,330	63.4%	49	32.0%
Outside Whitehorse	3,755	58.5%	17	39.5%

If you didn't vote in the most recent territorial election, was this because:
You didn't know the election was happening?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	586	6.9%	2	1.7%
Male	211	5.1%		
Female	375	8.5%		
Age 18–24	107	4.0%		
Age 25–44	288	8.6%		
Age 45–64	113	5.8%		
Age 65+	6	1.7%		
Aboriginal	331	13.2%		
Non-Aboriginal	255	4.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	485	6.9%		
No high school or equivalent	101	6.5%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	161	14.5%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	419	5.8%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	155	13.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	127	12.6%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	71	6.3%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	48	3.7%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	343	7.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	237	6.3%		
Single parent	211	16.1%		
Not a single parent	375	5.2%		
Whitehorse	409	6.8%		
Outside Whitehorse	177	7.1%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent territorial election, was this because:
You were not living here at the time?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,675	31.3%	47	40.2%
Male	1,282	31.2%		
Female	1,393	31.4%		
Age 18–24	945	35.1%		
Age 25–44	1,161	34.7%		
Age 45–64	493	25.2%		
Age 65+	77	20.1%		
Aboriginal	586	23.3%		
Non-Aboriginal	2,089	35.0%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,304	33.0%		
No high school or equivalent	370	23.9%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	53	4.8%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,607	35.8%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	248	20.8%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	188	18.7%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	303	26.6%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	546	42.4%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,375	28.7%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,300	34.7%		
Single parent	332	25.4%		
Not a single parent	2,343	32.4%		
Whitehorse	2,047	33.9%		
Outside Whitehorse	628	25.0%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent territorial election, was this because:
You were not eligible to vote?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,194	25.7%	35	29.9%
Male	1,161	28.3%		
Female	1,033	23.3%		
Age 18–24	908	33.8%		
Age 25–44	808	24.1%		
Age 45–64	371	19.0%		
Age 65+	107	27.9%		
Aboriginal	220	8.7%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,974	33.1%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,884	26.9%		
No high school or equivalent	310	20.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	169	15.2%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,011	27.6%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	118	9.9%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	244	24.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	393	34.5%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	287	22.3%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,188	24.8%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,006	26.9%		
Single parent	128	9.8%		
Not a single parent	2,066	28.6%		
Whitehorse	1,427	23.7%		
Outside Whitehorse	768	30.5%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent territorial election, was this because:
You were not interested in voting?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,126	24.9%	31	26.5%
Male	937	22.8%		
Female	1,189	26.8%		
Age 18–24	497	18.5%		
Age 25–44	929	27.8%		
Age 45–64	560	28.6%		
Age 65+	69	17.9%		
Aboriginal	1,151	45.8%		
Non-Aboriginal	965	16.2%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,720	24.6%		
No high school or equivalent	407	26.2%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	594	53.5%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,420	19.5%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	299	25.1%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	328	32.6%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	279	24.5%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	351	27.3%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,298	27.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	829	22.2%		
Single parent	494	37.7%		
Not a single parent	1,633	22.6%		
Whitehorse	1,480	24.5%		
Outside Whitehorse	646	25.7%		

**If you didn't vote in the most recent territorial election, was this because:
You didn't have time to vote?**

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	342	4.0%	2	1.7%
Male	32	0.8%		
Female	310	7.0%		
Age 18–24	65	2.4%		
Age 25–44	118	3.5%		
Age 45–64	149	7.6%		
Age 65+	10	2.6%		
Aboriginal	251	10.0%		
Non-Aboriginal	90	1.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	265	3.8%		
No high school or equivalent	77	5.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	191	17.2%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	140	1.9%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	196	16.5%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	29	2.9%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	0	0.0%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	39	3.0%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	303	6.3%		
Marital status: married or common-law	39	1.0%		
Single parent	100	7.6%		
Not a single parent	242	3.3%		
Whitehorse	244	4.1%		
Outside Whitehorse	97	3.9%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent territorial election, was this because: Some other reason?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	970	11.4%	9	7.7%
Male	546	13.3%		
Female	425	9.6%		
Age 18–24	233	8.7%		
Age 25–44	226	6.8%		
Age 45–64	346	17.7%		
Age 65+	143	37.3%		
Aboriginal	165	6.6%		
Non-Aboriginal	759	12.7%		
Completed high school or equivalent	660	9.4%		
No high school or equivalent	310	20.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	53	4.8%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	901	12.4%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	252	21.1%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	190	18.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	108	9.4%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	91	7.1%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	457	9.5%		
Marital status: married or common-law	507	13.6%		
Single parent	186	14.2%		
Not a single parent	784	10.8%		
Whitehorse	652	10.8%		
Outside Whitehorse	318	12.7%		

Did you vote in the most recent federal election (2008)?

⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	16,934	69.7%	98	50.0%
Male	8,550	70.9%	52	50.5%
Female	8,290	68.3%	46	50.0%
Age 18–24	1,049	34.2%	15	37.5%
Age 25–44	5,915	67.7%	44	49.4%
Age 45–64	7,680	81.8%	31	58.5%
Age 65+	1,850	84.8%	6	66.7%
Aboriginal	2,932	54.0%	18	43.9%
Non-Aboriginal	13,823	75.2%	78	51.3%
Completed high school or equivalent	14,456	72.2%	82	55.4%
No high school or equivalent	2,285	59.5%	15	32.6%
Household income includes Social Assistance	727	36.4%	18	46.2%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	15,854	73.3%	79	52.0%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,396	57.5%	16	39.0%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	2,837	75.5%	22	55.0%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,875	73.4%	16	66.7%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	5,289	85.2%	13	76.5%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	6,742	62.4%	61	51.3%
Marital status: married or common-law	10,028	76.8%	36	48.0%
Single parent	1,035	49.4%	11	57.9%
Not a single parent	15,899	71.6%	87	49.2%
Whitehorse	12,561	70.3%	78	51.0%
Outside Whitehorse	4,373	68.1%	20	46.5%

If you didn't vote in the most recent federal election, was this because:
You didn't know the election was happening?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**
All respondents	915	14.2%	< 5
Male	442	14.9%	
Female	472	13.5%	
Age 18–24	445	23.8%	
Age 25–44	278	10.7%	
Age 45–64	92	6.3%	
Age 65+	28	9.3%	
Aboriginal	497	22.7%	
Non-Aboriginal	417	10.0%	
Completed high school or equivalent	621	12.3%	
No high school or equivalent	294	21.4%	
Household income includes Social Assistance	156	14.1%	
Household income does not include Social Assistance	752	14.4%	
Household gross annual income under $30,000	323	32.2%	
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	127	14.6%	
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	71	8.0%	
Household gross annual income $90,000+	23	2.7%	
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	722	20.4%	
Marital status: married or common-law	186	6.5%	
Single parent	363	35.8%	
Not a single parent	552	10.1%	
Whitehorse	612	13.2%	
Outside Whitehorse	303	16.6%	

If you didn't vote in the most recent federal election, was this because:
You were not living here at the time?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	641	9.9%	7	8.3%
Male	235	8.0%		
Female	405	11.6%		
Age 18–24	187	10.0%		
Age 25–44	339	13.1%		
Age 45–64	64	4.4%		
Age 65+	0	0.0%		
Aboriginal	47	2.2%		
Non-Aboriginal	542	13.0%		
Completed high school or equivalent	543	10.8%		
No high school or equivalent	49	3.4%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	0	0.0%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	590	11.3%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	0	0.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	51	5.9%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	72	8.1%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	114	13.1%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	259	7.3%		
Marital status: married or common-law	330	11.5%		
Single parent	0	0.0%		
Not a single parent	641	11.8%		
Whitehorse	533	11.5%		
Outside Whitehorse	108	5.9%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent federal election, was this because:
You were not eligible to vote?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,451	22.5%	18	21.4%
Male	709	23.9%		
Female	742	21.2%		
Age 18–24	457	24.4%		
Age 25–44	651	25.1%		
Age 45–64	248	16.9%		
Age 65+	94	30.9%		
Aboriginal	75	3.4%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,376	33.1%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,190	23.6%		
No high school or equivalent	261	19.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	169	15.3%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,282	24.5%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	48	1.8%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	200	23.0%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	278	31.3%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	240	27.6%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	662	18.7%		
Marital status: married or common-law	789	27.5%		
Single parent	128	12.6%		
Not a single parent	1,323	24.3%		
Whitehorse	993	21.4%		
Outside Whitehorse	458	25.1%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent federal election, was this because:
You were not interested in voting?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,439	37.8%	39	46.4%
Male	1,093	36.9%		
Female	1,346	38.5%		
Age 18–24	716	38.3%		
Age 25–44	1,013	39.0%		
Age 45–64	572	39.0%		
Age 65+	66	21.5%		
Aboriginal	1,338	61.0%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,090	26.2%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,051	40.7%		
No high school or equivalent	388	28.3%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	706	63.7%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,662	31.8%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	364	36.3%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	437	50.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	323	36.4%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	335	38.6%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,376	38.9%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,063	37.1%		
Single parent	365	36.0%		
Not a single parent	2,074	38.1%		
Whitehorse	1,778	38.3%		
Outside Whitehorse	661	36.3%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent federal election, was this because:
You didn't have time to vote?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	341	5.3%	9	10.7%
Male	94	3.2%		
Female	247	7.1%		
Age 18–24	0	0.0%		
Age 25–44	217	8.4%		
Age 45–64	100	6.8%		
Age 65+	24	7.9%		
Aboriginal	195	8.9%		
Non-Aboriginal	146	3.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	263	5.2%		
No high school or equivalent	78	5.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	127	11.5%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	214	4.1%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	193	19.2%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	11	1.2%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	0	0.0%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	71	8.2%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	260	7.4%		
Marital status: married or common-law	81	2.8%		
Single parent	147	14.5%		
Not a single parent	194	3.6%		
Whitehorse	307	6.6%		
Outside Whitehorse	34	1.9%		

If you didn't vote in the most recent federal election, was this because: Some other reason?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	931	14.4%	12	14.3%
Male	449	15.2%		
Female	482	13.8%		
Age 18–24	132	7.0%		
Age 25–44	225	8.7%		
Age 45–64	431	29.3%		
Age 65+	121	39.8%		
Aboriginal	224	10.2%		
Non-Aboriginal	661	15.9%		
Completed high school or equivalent	586	11.6%		
No high school or equivalent	345	25.1%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	62	5.6%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	863	16.5%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	122	12.2%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	144	16.6%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	159	17.9%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	86	9.9%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	367	10.4%		
Marital status: married or common-law	558	19.5%		
Single parent	124	12.2%		
Not a single parent	808	14.8%		
Whitehorse	563	12.2%		
Outside Whitehorse	368	20.2%		

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 30. Participation on boards and councils

In the past five years, have you ever run for election for any boards, government or councils?
⇨ Yes

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,205	9.1%	22	11.2%
Male	1,104	9.2%		
Female	1,101	9.1%		
Age 18–24	86	2.8%		
Age 25–44	857	9.8%		
Age 45–64	1,096	11.7%		
Age 65+	167	7.6%		
Aboriginal	293	5.4%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,878	10.2%		
Completed high school or equivalent	2,113	10.6%		
No high school or equivalent	82	2.1%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	46	2.3%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,144	9.9%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	102	4.2%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	500	13.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	389	9.9%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	951	15.3%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	652	6.0%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,553	11.9%		
Single parent	58	2.8%		
Not a single parent	2,147	9.7%		
Whitehorse	1,411	7.9%		
Outside Whitehorse	794	12.4%		

In the past five years, have you ever been on any boards, government or councils?
⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	6,432	26.5%	30	15.3%
Male	3,127	25.9%		
Female	3,305	27.2%		
Age 18–24	261	8.5%		
Age 25–44	2,356	27.0%		
Age 45–64	3,045	32.5%		
Age 65+	581	26.6%		
Aboriginal	1,374	25.3%		
Non-Aboriginal	4,977	27.1%		
Completed high school or equivalent	5,776	28.9%		
No high school or equivalent	600	15.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	191	9.6%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	6,130	28.4%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	294	12.1%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,062	28.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	1,301	33.2%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	2,369	38.2%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	2,061	19.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	4,325	33.1%		
Single parent	481	22.9%		
Not a single parent	5,951	26.8%		
Whitehorse	4,580	25.6%		
Outside Whitehorse	1,852	28.9%		

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 31. Advocacy and participation in public consultations

In the past five years, have you participated in any public consultations?
⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	11,912	49.0%	71	36.2%
Male	5,953	49.3%		
Female	5,908	48.7%		
Age 18–24	1,018	33.2%		
Age 25–44	4,229	48.4%		
Age 45–64	5,452	58.1%		
Age 65+	1,083	49.7%		
Aboriginal	2,467	45.4%		
Non-Aboriginal	9,410	51.2%		
Completed high school or equivalent	10,596	53.0%		
No high school or equivalent	1,306	34.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	547	27.4%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	11,230	52.0%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	953	39.3%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,974	52.5%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,121	54.1%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	3,743	60.3%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	4,948	45.8%		
Marital status: married or common-law	6,945	53.2%		
Single parent	1,113	53.1%		
Not a single parent	10,799	48.7%		
Whitehorse	8,387	46.9%		
Outside Whitehorse	3,524	54.9%		

If you haven't participated in any public consultations, was this because:
You didn't know the consultations were happening?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,921	16.8%	24	21.2%
Male	743	13.1%		
Female	1,178	20.7%		
Age 18–24	241	12.3%		
Age 25–44	890	21.0%		
Age 45–64	542	15.0%		
Age 65+	145	14.6%		
Aboriginal	566	19.7%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,313	15.9%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,505	17.3%		
No high school or equivalent	385	15.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	423	29.5%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,460	15.2%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	355	24.9%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	248	15.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	382	22.8%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	311	12.9%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	881	15.8%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,002	17.8%		
Single parent	253	25.7%		
Not a single parent	1,668	16.0%		
Whitehorse	1,407	16.2%		
Outside Whitehorse	514	19.0%		

**If you haven't participated in any public consultations, was this because:
You didn't live here at the time?**

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,603	14.1%	26	23.0%
Male	856	15.1%		
Female	747	13.1%		
Age 18–24	859	43.9%		
Age 25–44	494	11.7%		
Age 45–64	174	4.8%		
Age 65+	77	7.7%		
Aboriginal	420	14.6%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,183	14.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,452	16.7%		
No high school or equivalent	151	6.1%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	102	7.1%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,501	15.6%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	216	15.1%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	73	4.7%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	127	7.6%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	296	12.3%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	874	15.7%		
Marital status: married or common-law	729	13.0%		
Single parent	112	11.4%		
Not a single parent	1,492	14.3%		
Whitehorse	1,199	13.8%		
Outside Whitehorse	405	14.9%		

If you haven't participated in any public consultations, was this because: You were not interested?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	5,205	45.6%	49	43.4%
Male	2,370	41.7%		
Female	2,816	49.4%		
Age 18–24	533	27.2%		
Age 25–44	1,828	43.2%		
Age 45–64	2,048	56.5%		
Age 65+	470	47.3%		
Aboriginal	1,495	51.9%		
Non-Aboriginal	3,515	42.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	3,969	45.6%		
No high school or equivalent	1,088	44.1%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	834	58.1%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	4,137	43.0%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	593	41.5%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	907	57.9%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	926	55.2%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	1,004	41.6%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	2,650	47.5%		
Marital status: married or common-law	2,406	42.8%		
Single parent	486	49.5%		
Not a single parent	4,719	45.3%		
Whitehorse	4,142	47.6%		
Outside Whitehorse	1,063	39.3%		

If you haven't participated in any public consultations, was this because:
You didn't have time?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,591	22.7%	12	10.6%
Male	1,318	23.2%		
Female	1,254	22.0%		
Age 18–24	576	29.4%		
Age 25–44	969	22.9%		
Age 45–64	743	20.5%		
Age 65+	169	17.0%		
Aboriginal	567	19.7%		
Non-Aboriginal	2,009	24.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,998	22.9%		
No high school or equivalent	559	22.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	338	23.6%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,197	22.8%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	201	14.1%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	488	31.1%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	253	15.1%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	699	29.0%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,200	21.5%		
Marital status: married or common-law	1,376	24.5%		
Single parent	438	44.6%		
Not a single parent	2,153	20.7%		
Whitehorse	1,784	20.5%		
Outside Whitehorse	807	29.8%		

If you haven't participated in any public consultations, was this because: Some other reason?

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,307	11.5%	10	8.9%
Male	809	14.2%		
Female	498	8.7%		
Age 18–24	144	7.4%		
Age 25–44	407	9.6%		
Age 45–64	511	14.1%		
Age 65+	208	20.9%		
Aboriginal	191	6.6%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,116	13.5%		
Completed high school or equivalent	925	10.6%		
No high school or equivalent	362	14.7%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	110	7.7%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,178	12.2%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	187	13.1%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	137	8.8%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	179	10.7%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	302	12.5%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	522	9.4%		
Marital status: married or common-law	785	14.0%		
Single parent	0	0.0%		
Not a single parent	1,307	12.5%		
Whitehorse	1,021	11.7%		
Outside Whitehorse	286	10.6%		

In the past five years, have you advocated or spoken up for any person or issue you felt strongly about, such as a social or environmental issue?

⇨ **Yes**

	Population estimate*		**Special sample****	
All respondents	12,525	51.6%	93	47.5%
Male	6,288	52.1%		
Female	6,167	50.8%		
Age 18–24	1,093	35.6%		
Age 25–44	4,527	51.8%		
Age 45–64	5,620	59.9%		
Age 65+	1,022	46.8%		
Aboriginal	2,623	48.3%		
Non-Aboriginal	9,795	53.3%		
Completed high school or equivalent	10,957	54.8%		
No high school or equivalent	1,544	40.2%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	825	41.3%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	11,462	53.0%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	956	39.4%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	2,261	60.2%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,145	54.7%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	3,794	61.2%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	5,245	48.5%		
Marital status: married or common-law	7,245	55.5%		
Single parent	1,154	55.0%		
Not a single parent	11,371	51.2%		
Whitehorse	9,059	50.7%		
Outside Whitehorse	3,466	54.0%		

Reasons for not advocating for a person or issue:
There were no issues you felt strongly about

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	5,964	60.7%	52	62.7%
Male	3,142	63.8%		
Female	2,798	57.4%		
Age 18–24	849	47.5%		
Age 25–44	2,520	72.1%		
Age 45–64	1,771	56.7%		
Age 65+	561	58.7%		
Aboriginal	1,502	63.8%		
Non-Aboriginal	4,328	59.4%		
Completed high school or equivalent	4,805	62.7%		
No high school or equivalent	1,026	53.0%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	442	47.7%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	5,382	62.1%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	745	66.0%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	767	65.3%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	1,007	71.3%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	1,534	70.1%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	2,476	54.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	3,349	66.1%		
Single parent	581	69.2%		
Not a single parent	5,383	59.9%		
Whitehorse	4,234	58.4%		
Outside Whitehorse	1,730	67.4%		

**Reasons for not advocating for a person or issue:
You didn't have time**

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	2,143	21.8%	12	14.5%
Male	999	20.3%		
Female	1,144	23.5%		
Age 18–24	728	40.8%		
Age 25–44	601	17.2%		
Age 45–64	580	18.6%		
Age 65+	126	13.2%		
Aboriginal	390	16.6%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,707	23.4%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,730	22.6%		
No high school or equivalent	347	17.9%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	273	29.4%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,814	20.9%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	127	11.3%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	240	20.4%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	244	17.3%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	328	15.0%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,155	25.2%		
Marital status: married or common-law	942	18.6%		
Single parent	184	22.0%		
Not a single parent	1,959	21.8%		
Whitehorse	1,857	25.6%		
Outside Whitehorse	286	11.2%		

Reasons for not advocating for a person or issue:
You were worried about what people might think of you

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	376	3.8%	3	3.6%
Male	99	2.0%		
Female	278	5.7%		
Age 18–24	88	4.9%		
Age 25–44	184	5.3%		
Age 45–64	91	2.9%		
Age 65+	13	1.4%		
Aboriginal	114	4.9%		
Non-Aboriginal	262	3.6%		
Completed high school or equivalent	326	4.3%		
No high school or equivalent	51	2.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	14	1.5%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	362	4.2%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	58	5.2%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	0	0.0%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	79	5.6%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	137	6.3%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	120	2.6%		
Marital status: married or common-law	256	5.1%		
Single parent	63	7.5%		
Not a single parent	314	3.5%		
Whitehorse	293	4.0%		
Outside Whitehorse	83	3.2%		

Reasons for not advocating for a person or issue:
Some other reason

	Population estimate*		Special sample**	
All respondents	1,798	18.3%	16	19.3%
Male	804	16.3%		
Female	993	20.4%		
Age 18–24	251	14.1%		
Age 25–44	333	9.5%		
Age 45–64	829	26.6%		
Age 65+	290	30.4%		
Aboriginal	457	19.4%		
Non-Aboriginal	1,340	18.4%		
Completed high school or equivalent	1,186	15.5%		
No high school or equivalent	592	30.6%		
Household income includes Social Assistance	198	21.4%		
Household income does not include Social Assistance	1,572	18.1%		
Household gross annual income under $30,000	269	23.9%		
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	167	14.2%		
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	178	12.6%		
Household gross annual income $90,000+	313	14.3%		
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,011	22.1%		
Marital status: married or common-law	787	15.5%		
Single parent	164	19.6%		
Not a single parent	1,633	18.2%		
Whitehorse	1,256	17.3%		
Outside Whitehorse	541	21.1%		

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 32. What happens when people speak up?

When people speak up about issues in your community, do you think they are usually taken seriously by the community?

	Population estimate*							
	Yes		No		Depends on the person		Depends on the issue	
All respondents	4,003	16.5%	1,862	7.7%	5,514	22.7%	11,273	46.4%
Male	1,905	15.8%	1,043	8.7%	2,832	23.5%	5,448	45.2%
Female	2,098	17.3%	818	6.7%	2,632	21.7%	5,806	47.9%
Age 18–24	367	12.0%	303	9.9%	640	20.9%	1,599	52.2%
Age 25–44	1,379	15.8%	739	8.5%	2,139	24.5%	4,015	46.0%
Age 45–64	1,704	18.2%	540	5.8%	2,273	24.2%	4,395	46.8%
Age 65+	437	20.1%	251	11.5%	432	19.8%	868	39.8%
Aboriginal	927	17.1%	496	9.1%	999	18.4%	2,895	53.3%
Non-Aboriginal	3,060	16.7%	1,320	7.2%	4,449	24.2%	8,352	45.5%
Completed high school or equivalent	3,196	16.0%	1,213	6.1%	4,637	23.2%	9,813	49.0%
No high school or equivalent	792	20.6%	648	16.9%	827	21.5%	1,416	36.9%
Household income includes Social Assistance	340	17.0%	154	7.7%	216	10.8%	1,176	58.9%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	3,648	16.9%	1,663	7.7%	5,201	24.1%	9,948	46.0%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	323	13.3%	183	7.5%	444	18.3%	1,331	54.8%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	738	19.7%	199	5.3%	895	23.8%	1,808	48.1%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	779	19.9%	229	5.8%	1,064	27.2%	1,719	43.9%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	859	13.9%	286	4.6%	1,747	28.2%	3,049	49.1%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,775	16.4%	880	8.1%	2,339	21.6%	5,235	48.4%
Marital status: married or common-law	2,213	16.9%	981	7.5%	3,125	23.9%	6,023	46.1%
Single parent	321	15.3%	97	4.6%	468	22.3%	1,163	55.5%
Not a single parent	3,682	16.6%	1,764	8.0%	5,046	22.7%	10,110	45.5%
Whitehorse	2,768	15.5%	1,379	7.7%	3,904	21.8%	8,611	48.2%
Outside Whitehorse	1,234	19.2%	482	7.5%	1,610	25.1%	2,662	41.5%
Special sample **	41	20.9%	20	10.2%	33	16.8%	73	37.2%

When people speak up about issues in your community, do you think they are usually treated with respect by the community?

	Population estimate*							
	Yes		No		Depends on the person		Depends on the issue	
All respondents	11,441	47.1%	1,956	8.1%	4,931	20.3%	4,174	17.2%
Male	6,068	50.3%	1,047	8.7%	2,045	17.0%	2,020	16.7%
Female	5,354	44.1%	909	7.5%	2,835	23.4%	2,154	17.8%
Age 18–24	1,566	51.1%	236	7.7%	429	14.0%	677	22.1%
Age 25–44	3,934	45.0%	682	7.8%	2,211	25.3%	1,359	15.6%
Age 45–64	4,461	47.5%	766	8.2%	2,010	21.4%	1,676	17.9%
Age 65+	1,218	55.9%	271	12.4%	250	11.4%	212	9.7%
Aboriginal	2,410	44.4%	679	12.5%	988	18.2%	1,194	22.0%
Non-Aboriginal	9,031	49.1%	1,277	7.0%	3,830	20.8%	2,939	16.0%
Completed high school or equivalent	[illegible]	49.4%	1,289	6.4%	4,128	20.6%	3,554	17.8%
No high school or equivalent	1,528	39.8%	647	16.9%	772	20.1%	590	15.4%
Household income includes Social Assistance	761	38.1%	329	16.5%	379	19.0%	429	21.5%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	10,647	49.3%	1,627	7.5%	4,439	20.5%	3,548	16.4%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	1,124	46.3%	227	9.3%	466	19.2%	486	20.0%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	1,797	47.8%	458	12.2%	836	22.3%	532	14.2%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	2,020	51.6%	196	5.0%	992	25.3%	621	15.9%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	3,100	50.0%	421	6.8%	1,446	23.3%	957	15.4%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	5,208	48.2%	1,042	9.6%	1,916	17.7%	1,854	17.1%
Marital status: married or common-law	6233	47.7%	914	7.0%	2,964	22.7%	2,290	17.5%
Single parent	644	30.7%	322	15.3%	674	32.2%	456	21.8%
Not a single parent	10,798	48.6%	1,634	7.4%	4,256	19.2%	3,718	16.8%
Whitehorse	8,016	44.8%	1,462	8.2%	3,710	20.8%	3,298	18.5%
Outside Whitehorse	3,426	53.4%	493	7.7%	1,221	19.0%	876	13.6%
Special sample **	74	37.8%	8	4.1%	37	18.9%	34	17.4%

When people speak up about issues in your community, do you think they are usually ostracized or black-balled by the community?

	Population estimate*							
	Yes		No		Depends on the person		Depends on the issue	
All respondents	2,616	10.8%	13,171	54.2%	2,183	9.0%	3,411	14.0%
Male	1,458	12.1%	6,421	53.2%	1,040	8.6%	1,811	15.0%
Female	1,158	9.6%	6681	55.1%	1,118	9.2%	1,600	13.2%
Age 18–24	218	7.1%	1,674	54.6%	88	2.9%	840	27.4%
Age 25–44	1,086	12.4%	4,500	51.5%	1,000	11.4%	1,207	13.8%
Age 45–64	1,047	11.2%	5,389	57.4%	898	9.6%	1,012	10.8%
Age 65+	175	8.0%	1,423	65.2%	97	4.5%	190	8.7%
Aboriginal	939	17.3%	2,564	47.2%	695	12.8%	1,043	19.2%
Non-Aboriginal	1,628	8.9%	10,551	57.4%	1,487	8.1%	2,353	12.8%
Completed high school or equivalent	1,876	9.4%	11,309	56.5%	1,930	9.6%	2,745	13.7%
No high school or equivalent	725	18.9%	1,833	47.7%	253	6.6%	651	17.0%
Household income includes Social Assistance	271	13.6%	797	39.9%	159	8.0%	466	23.3%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	2,330	10.8%	12,226	56.6%	2,010	9.3%	2,827	13.1%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	306	12.6%	1,097	45.2%	312	12.9%	368	15.2%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	471	12.5%	2,090	55.6%	260	6.9%	612	16.3%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	369	9.4%	2,354	60.1%	545	13.9%	402	10.3%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	515	8.3%	3,982	64.2%	610	9.8%	586	9.5%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	1,299	12.0%	5,576	51.6%	848	7.9%	1,853	17.1%
Marital status: married or common-law	1302	10.0%	7,595	58.1%	1,315	10.1%	1,543	11.8%
Single parent	162	7.7%	1,109	52.9%	125	6.0%	599	28.6%
Not a single parent	2454	11.1%	12,063	54.3%	2,058	9.3%	2,812	12.7%
Whitehorse	1,676	9.4%	9,538	53.4%	1,584	8.9%	2,735	15.3%
Outside Whitehorse	940	14.7%	3,634	56.6%	599	9.3%	676	10.5%
Special sample **	20	10.2%	74	37.8%	24	12.2%	24	12.2%

Source: Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

**The population estimate was generated from a random sample of 927 Yukon residents, selected using Random Digit Dialing. Responses were weighted to reflect Yukon's age, gender and ethnic distribution, and to correct for different sampling rates in Whitehorse and rural Yukon.*

***The special sample consisted of 196 households without home phones, 153 in Whitehorse and 43 in rural Yukon.*

Appendix 33. Margins of error for the Yukon Social Inclusion Household Survey

At the 95% confidence level

	Sample size	Margin of error
All respondents in the population sample	927	3.17%
Male	361	5.09%
Female	562	4.05%
Age 18–24	34	16.71%
Age 25–44	262	5.96%
Age 45–64	448	4.52%
Age 65+	157	7.54%
Aboriginal	166	7.51%
Non-Aboriginal	746	3.53%
Completed high school or equivalent	756	3.51%
No high school or equivalent	156	7.72%
Household income includes Social Assistance	60	12.44%
Household income does not include Social Assistance	842	3.32%
Household gross annual income under $30,000	106	9.35%
Household gross annual income $30,000–$59,999	176	7.26%
Household gross annual income $60,000–$89,999	150	7.87%
Household gross annual income $90,000+	234	6.30%
Marital status: single, separated, divorced or widowed	404	4.79%
Marital status: married or common-law	509	4.27%
Single parent	65	11.95%
Not a single parent	862	3.28%
Whitehorse	560	4.09%
Outside Whitehorse	367	4.98%